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Austria	12.50	Switzerland	1.70
Belgium	20.00	Denmark	2.50
Canada	2.50	France	2.50
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Italy	2.50	Japan	2.50
Spain	2.50	Sweden	2.50
United Kingdom	2.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	2.50
U.S. Military (Eur.)	2.50	Yugoslavia	1.70

Rhodesia Begins Legal Transition to African Rule

By John F. Burns

ROBESON, Rhodesia, March 21 (AP)—The formal transition to majority rule in Rhodesia today began when three black members of the Rhodesian Parliament took the oath of office in the presence of the white members of the assembly.

U.K. Panel Urges Curbs on Immigrants

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters)—A panel of the House of Commons today urged the government to take steps to curb the influx of immigrants from the Indian subcontinent.

Memo From FBI

Key Nixon Aides Reportedly

old in '71 of Korea Payments

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—A report today from the FBI says that a memo from the White House in 1971 suggested that the president's aides were involved in the payment of money to the South Korean government.

France Plans Way Paris-N.Y. are of \$223

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—Air France today announced that it had agreed to a new route between Paris and New York, which would allow the airline to offer more frequent flights.



French Premier Raymond Barre leaves Elysee following a meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

After Election Victory Giscard Confers With Barre, Weighs Changes in Cabinet

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, March 21 (NYT)—In the aftermath of the French legislative elections, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today was weighing changes in his government, including the replacement of Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Reported in 'Critical Stage' Geneva Talks on A-Tests Recess for Month

GENEVA, March 21 (NYT)—The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain today recessed for one month negotiations on a treaty to outlaw all testing of nuclear weapons.

Kinney, Once Part of Minnesota, Assuming Status as 'Republic'

KINNEY, Minn., March 21 (AP)—The "Republic of Kinney" has a new slogan: "Filed in Triplicate." The slogan tells the tale of Kinney, which declared its independence from the United States last year to protest government red tape.

Carter, Begin in Subdued Talks Israel Declares Cease-Fire; PLO Says It Is 'Not Enough'

U.S. Views Concessions As Possible

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—President Carter today said that he was hopeful that a peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians could be reached, but he warned that the process would be difficult.



Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Carter at White House.

A Phased Pullout Is Expected

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 21 (NYT)—Defense Minister Ezer Weizman today ordered a cease-fire on all fronts in southern Lebanon, a week after a major Israeli air and sea retaliatory strike began against Palestinian guerrillas based there.



ON THE SCENE—Lt. Gen. Ennio Sillavuo of Finland (2d from left), Commander-in-Chief of United Nations Peacekeeping Forces in Middle East, arriving in Beirut yesterday to discuss troop deployment in Lebanon.

Italy Decrees Emergency Measures to Fight Terrorism

ROME, March 21 (AP)—The Italian government today decreed a state of emergency, which would allow the government to take measures to combat terrorism, including the imposition of martial law and curfews.

Unable to Assure Vote in 3 Weeks

Panama Canal Treaty Foes Lose 2 Moves to Amend Pact

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Proponents of the second Panama Canal treaty defeated two potentially crippling amendments yesterday, but they were unable to work out a timetable to produce a final vote within three weeks.

The Senate, by a 45-39 vote, killed an amendment by Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., which would have barred Panama from inviting any foreign troops into the country before the year 2000, when the control of the canal would be turned over to Panama by the United States.

Treaty supporters said the amendment was unnecessary and

could cripple the accord. The Dole amendment was one of the few that came to a vote on its merits as Senate leaders tabled most proposals offered by treaty foes rather than let them be considered on their substance.

filibuster threatened Sen. Dole threatened a filibuster, and Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who voted for the first treaty last Thursday, warned that lower-play methods could change his mind on the second one.

Earlier, an amendment offered by Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., which would have reinstated the 1903 canal treaty if either the United States or Panama abrogated the new ones, was tabled on a 50-37 vote. Sen. Wallop complained that treaty proponents had brushed off the proposal without debating its merits.

Opponents were reported willing to consider some of the more than 50 amendments, reservations and understandings introduced so far. This could cut the length of floor debate sharply.

Treaty foes are planning an extensive publicity campaign during the 10-day Easter recess that begins on Thursday in hopes of winning the two votes needed to kill the treaty.

The effort will focus on several senators who voted for the first treaty but whom opponents believe might be persuaded to reject the second one. The second treaty would establish financial and other arrangements for transfer of U.S. control of the canal to Panama by the year 2000.

The treaty ratified earlier established the waterway's permanent neutrality after that date, at the same time guaranteeing U.S. rights to use and defend it. It included amendments already agreed to by Panamanian leaders, that say the United States would have "head of the line" access for its warships in emergencies and could use any means, including military force, to defend the canal.



BLACK CLOUD ON THE DELAWARE—A pillar of thick black smoke rises from a flaming jet-fuel barge which blew up during loading operations at the Getty refinery at Delaware City. The barge exploded just as it was being pushed from the pier.

In Washington Trial of Two

Informant Says She Gave Vietnam Secrets

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 21 (AP)—Government prosecutors yesterday produced a former secret informant who said that she carried between Washington and Paris documents which a federal indictment says were key factors in charging two men with espionage on behalf of Vietnam.

The informant is Mrs. Dung Thi My Dung Krall, who testified in U.S. District Court that she has been a secret informant for both the CIA and the FBI. She testified that she carried the packages and envelopes to Paris for delivery to the Vietnamese and brought back letters in return.

Also testifying yesterday was Attorney General Griffin Bell, who defended the legality of the more than eight months of wiretaps which preceded the indictments issued in late January. He said that he did not seek court warrants because he was authorized by the President to have wiretaps installed in intelligence and counterintelligence cases.

USIA Employee The defendants in the case are Ronald Louis Humphrey, who at the time of his arrest on Jan. 21 was an employee of the U.S. Information Agency, and David Truong, a Vietnamese national who was a warehouse manager and graduate student.

Mr. Truong was indicted under his Vietnamese name, Truong Dinh Hung. Since their arrest, both have been held in lieu of bail.

Their attorneys have moved for U.S. District Judge Albert Bryan to suppress all evidence gathered by electronic surveillance which did not have court authorization.

Mr. Bell argued that the entire procedure was legal. He said that the primary purpose involved counterintelligence and was not directed at the prosecution of anyone. He added "We do our best not to intrude any more than we have to on anyone's rights. That's our general policy."

Microphone, Television Mr. Bell said that the Justice Department did not make any decision to prosecute Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Truong on the basis of information gained by wiretaps—a microphone in Mr. Truong's apartment and a closed circuit television focus on Mr. Humphrey's desk.

Mrs. Krall said that she met Mr. Truong at a restaurant in Washington on at least four occasions between May and September of last year and that he asked her to deliver to the Vietnamese in Paris packages of books and typewritten manuals envelopes containing letters or documents.

In each case, she said, she turned them over to FBI agents with the understanding that they would open and examine them. Asked if it had been the suggestion of her CIA case worker whether she go to the FBI, she replied, "It was my suggestion. I told the FBI I would help to uncover wrongdoing."

Court Allows Him to Practice

Homosexual Lawyer Wins Florida Case

By Jon Nordheimer

MIAMI, March 21 (NYT)—The Florida Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a homosexual cannot be denied admission to the state bar because of sexual preference.

In a 60-1 ruling, the court declared that acknowledgment of a homosexual preference by an applicant was not in itself a failure to meet the standard of "good moral character."

The decision was believed to be the first in the United States concerning a homosexual's right to practice law. The matter has not been the subject of controversy in legal circles, because state bars apparently have not systematically excluded homosexuals.

Sources at American Bar Association headquarters in Chicago said that applicants were not routinely questioned about sexual orientation by bar examiners in individual states. If the subject was raised under any pretext, they said, applicants have apparently been able to evade the issue and gain admission.

Circumstances Not Unusual The Florida case arose out of circumstances that were not considered highly unusual. In 1976, Robert Eimers, then a resident of California, applied for admission to the Florida bar. He had passed the Florida bar exam but was summoned to Florida for a special hearing before the State Board of Bar Examiners. In that interview, he was asked if he was a homosexual. Mr. Eimers' response was affirmative.

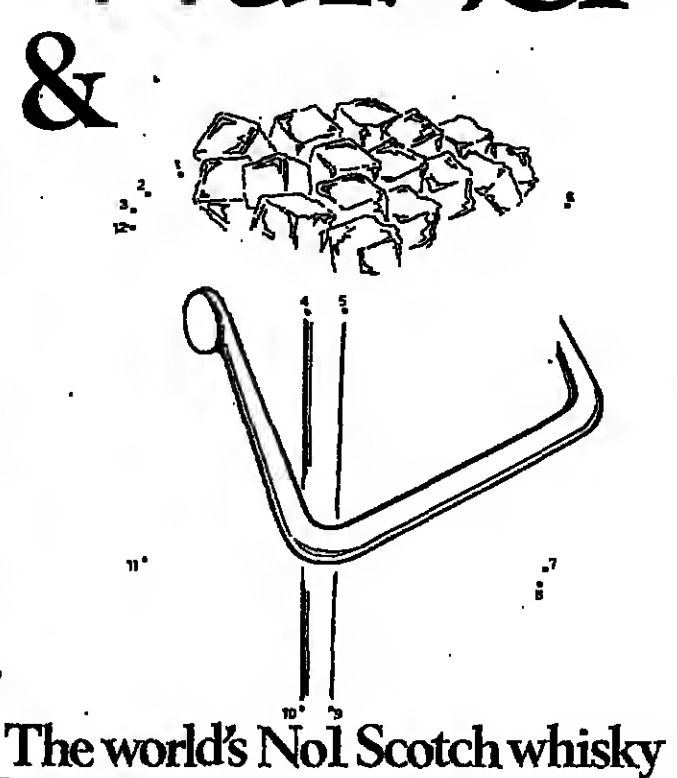
"The situation was not too unusual," said Terry De Meo, a lawyer for the American Civil Liberties Union, who is representing Mr. Eimers. "Apparently, someone in California wrote the Board of Examiners as a form of blackmail against Mr. Eimers."

The 12-member board was deadlocked on whether to admit Mr. Eimers and asked the Florida Supreme Court for a decision.

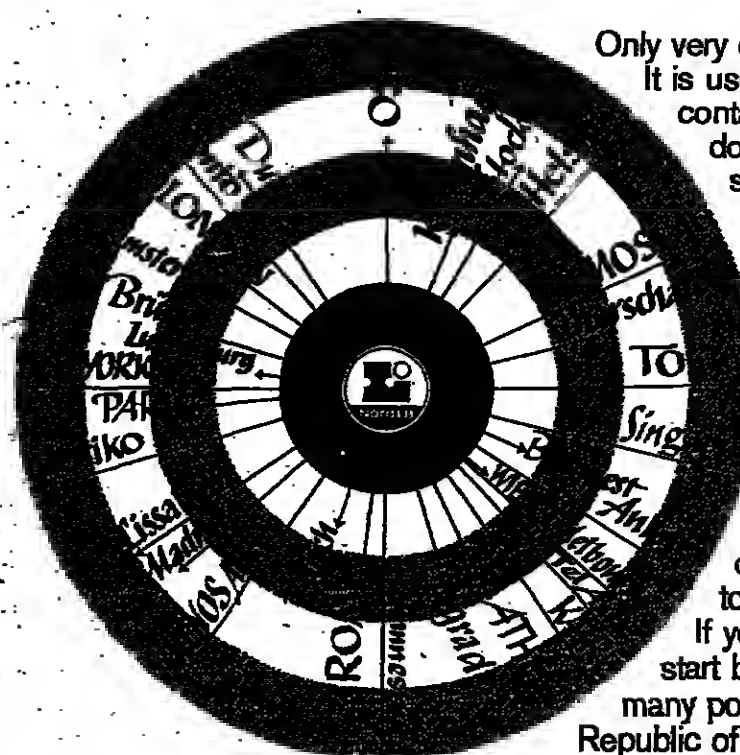
The court ruled yesterday that a declaration of homosexuality could not block the admission of Mr. Eimers if he had been found to be qualified in all other respects, as he had.

Swallows on Schedule SAN JUAN, CAPISTRANO, Calif., March 21 (AP)—The swallows came back to Capistrano Sunday—on schedule—for the 199th time in 200 years.

Johnnie Walker



Good luck in Germany



Only very occasionally is success a matter of luck. It is usually the product of careful planning, good contacts and individual talents. So if you want to do business successfully in Germany, you should think seriously about Norddeutsche Landesbank—called Nord LB for short—when you make your plans. We can offer not only financial support and know-how but also the essential contacts with companies and official bodies everywhere in Germany, and particularly in Lower Saxony. You will also have the benefit of our first-class position in Hannover, the site of the world's most important trade fair. None but the Hannover Fair provides a better window on the German market. Nord LB will be glad to help.

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Dial-a-Theft Nets \$20,229 At N.Y. Bank

CARLE PLACE, N.Y., March 21 (AP)—Robert Moroney, 53, manager of a savings bank branch here, said he got a telephone call yesterday from a man who claimed to belong to the FAIR, a terrorist organization dedicated to independence for Puerto Rico. He told police that the caller told him to fill a bank bag with money and leave it outside a rear door, then take the two tellers who were in the bank and go to a nearby Chinese restaurant. He said the caller threatened to kill him unless he did as he was told. The bank manager followed instructions. He and the tellers waited in the restaurant for five minutes, then returned to the bank. The money bag, containing \$10,229, was gone.

Pope Paul Recovering from Flu, Aides Say

VATICAN CITY, March 21 (AP)—The condition of Pope Paul VI, who is suffering from pneumonia, is gradually improving, he is no longer running a fever, Vatican officials said today. They said that the 80-year-old saint, who canceled all public appearances for Holy Week, may be able to officiate at the Easter Mass in St. Peter's Basilica.

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Detroit
Honolulu
New York
San Francisco
Seattle
Washington

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U.S. Copter Crashes Off Spain; 3 Killed

ALMERIA, Spain, March 21 (AP)—A helicopter from the U.S. carrier Grasp crashed into the Mediterranean near here last night, killing three and injuring six of its occupants, military sources said today.

They said that the CH-53 helicopter plunged into the Mediterranean during U.S. Spanish maneuvers near Carboneras, north of Almeria. The cause of the crash was not known.

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Obituaries

Cearbhall O Dalaigh, Served As 5th President of Ireland

DUBLIN, March 21 (Reuters).—Former President Cearbhall O Dalaigh, 67, died today at his home in County Kerry after a long illness.

Mr. O Dalaigh became the 5th president in 1974 on the death of Eoin MacNeill but resigned in 1976 after a clash with Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy.

In a speech, Mr. Donaghy described the president as "a thundering disaster" because of his alleged attitude toward controversial anti-terrorist legislation then under debate.

The minister subsequently apologized but a few days later Mr. O Dalaigh quit and was succeeded by Patrick Hillery, the present President.

U.S. High Court Supports New Kent State Trial

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—Ohio authorities must again face a \$45-million damage suit for National Guard shootings of Kent State University students in 1970, the Supreme Court said yesterday.

By denying the appeals of Gov. James Rhodes and members of the Ohio National Guard, the court cleared the way for a new federal trial in Cleveland.

National Guard troops killed four students and wounded nine in a burst of gunfire May 4, 1970, during campus protests against the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. troops in Vietnam.

Relatives of the four slain students and the nine wounded students sued state officials for alleged civil-rights violations.

A 1975 trial cleared Gov. Rhodes and the National Guardsmen of all charges. One of the jurors had been assaulted and threatened during the trial, however, and a U.S. Appeals Court said that the effect of those incidents on the outcome should have been studied. The Appeals Court's order for a new trial was left standing by the Supreme Court.

Intrauterine Device Improved, Finns Say

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—Finnish researchers claim to have developed an improved intrauterine contraceptive coil which produces less discomfort than previous models.

The coil, developed by Dr. Tapani Lankinen of Helsinki University, is called the "Nova-T." It is reported to offer better birth control than the ordinary device, allowing 0.4 births per 1,000 users as opposed to 1.8 births per 1,000 with the ordinary coil.

A linguist and distinguished jurist, Mr. O Dalaigh had served as the chief justice and Supreme Court president. He was also a judge of the European Court of Justice.

He was injured in a fall some months ago and had been ill since then.

He was last seen in public two weeks ago at the funeral in Dublin of Irish actor and writer Michael MacLiammóir.

Jacques Brugnon

PARIS, March 21 (AP).—Jacques Brugnon, 52, known as the "fourth musketeer" of the French tennis



Jacques Brugnon

team that dominated world tennis for a 10-year period 50 years ago, died yesterday.

Mr. Brugnon excelled as a doubles player but he was respected as an equal of René Lacoste, Henri Cochet and Jacques Borotra in the quarter that monopolized the Davis Cup from 1927 through 1932.

He won the doubles championship of the French international tournament at Roland Garros Stadium in Paris six times, teaming with Mr. Cochet or Mr. Borotra. He teamed with Mr. Cochet or Mr. Borotra to win the Wimbledon doubles title four times, and was on the losing team in the finals three times.

Mr. Brugnon and Mr. Borotra won the Australian doubles title in 1927 and the U.S. indoor championship in 1928. Mr. Brugnon played in more than 30 Davis Cup series from 1920 to 1935 and won 22 doubles matches, including three in challenge rounds.

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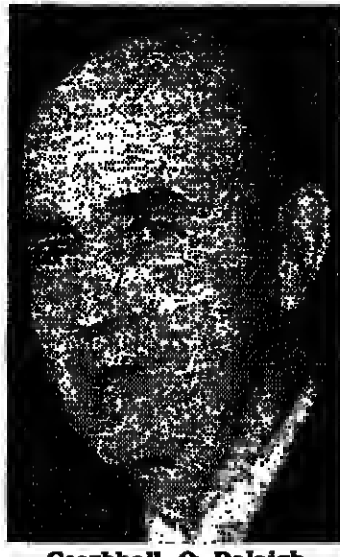
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Winds Spread Oil in Brittany; Experts Unable to Control It

BREST, France, March 21 (UPI).—The world's largest oil slick, caused by the shipwreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz, spread rapidly over the coast of Brittany under the force of high winds today, hitting the cliffs of Roscoff which also were polluted 11 years ago by the Torrey Canyon spill.

Experts said that because of the bad weather they had been unable to put up floating booms to prevent the 100,000 tons of crude oil discharged by the Amoco Cadiz from moving northward toward Roscoff and the Channel area.

The pink granite coast of Roscoff and the white sand beaches around the port were among the

areas worst hit by pollution from the Torrey Canyon tanker, shipwrecked off the coast of Cornwall in April, 1967.

A Brest court has ordered the captain of the Amoco Cadiz to stand trial on charges of polluting the sea.

Freed on Bail

Pasquale Bardari, 38, Italian master of the U.S.-owned supertanker leased by a British firm, was indicted yesterday and freed on bail of \$200,000 (about \$140,000) pending trial. He was put under court jurisdiction and cannot leave Brest.

While France swiftly charged Capt. Bardari amid wide protest

Tanker Captain Indicted

over the ecological and commercial disaster, Britain sent eight ships to aid the French Navy in spraying chemical dispersants on the oil slick.

After smearing the Brittany beaches with oil and killing uncounted birds, oysters, fish and other life, the crescent-shaped black mass may shift toward the coast of England.

The court investigating the crash of the supertanker on a reef charged that Capt. Bardari violated a 1963 French law on sea pollution. If found guilty he could be fined \$200,000 and sentenced to two years in prison.

Court officials said Capt. Bar-

dari will be tried on two counts. A maritime court will hear a charge of faulty navigation because his ship, crippled by a stalled steering apparatus, tossed on the sea with no rescue action until it crashed onto the rocks. The second hearing, before an ordinary court, will concern the sea pollution.

Pirate Ship Charge

BAL HARBOR, Fla., March 21 (UPI).—Oil spill disasters could be avoided if multinational corporations required better training for their crews, the president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association said yesterday.

Jesse Calhoun, opening an MEBA convention, charged that the Amoco Cadiz was a "pirate ship, operating under no known standards," and that the Americans were being blamed for the disaster even though the ship was registered in Liberia.

"That ship is not American. It was built in Spain. It was registered under the flag of Liberia. Its captain was Italian. Its crew comes from a dozen countries. It's owned by a multinational corporation." He said it had never been inspected by the U.S. Coast Guard and it was built to American standards.

Vetoing Kentucky's Turnabout

Women's Advocate Has Luck In Right Place to Help ERA

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 21 (AP).—Two years ago, Lt. Gov. Thelma Stovall fought successfully to prevent Kentucky's legislature from withdrawing the state's 1972 ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

"How is it going to look for Kentucky, with a woman lieutenant governor, to take this step at women?" Mrs. Stovall asked then.

This year, Mrs. Stovall, an ardent advocate of women's rights, could not prevent the General Assembly from approving a resolution to rescind the ERA vote.

So, in her capacity as acting governor, because Gov. Julian Carroll was out of the state, she did the next best thing: She vetoed it.

"Through a maze of the most dubious parliamentary maneuvers, the legislature allowed itself to be used by the misguided and phony itself into action which I consider reprehensible," Mrs. Stovall said in her veto message yesterday.

Mrs. Stovall came under immediate criticism from ERA opponents, who said that they would challenge the veto in court. That appears to be the only avenue open—the General Assembly adjourned its 60-day session Saturday and will not meet again until 1980.

A Frankfort attorney, Joseph Leary, said that the state's constitution, in Section 89, "makes it crystal clear" that a legislative resolution can be vetoed by the governor or acting governor.

Kentucky was the fourth state to try to take back its original ratification of the ERA. The others are Tennessee, Idaho and Nebraska. Including those four, a total of 35 states have ratified the amendment, three short of the number needed by next March for the amendment to be adopted.

Mrs. Stovall, who announced "When the people vote elect their leaders, they expect them to act and act decisively," she said.

Mintoff Affirms Links to Arabs

ABU DHABI, March 21 (Reuters).—Mulla considers itself part of the Arab world and a bridge to Europe, visiting Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said today on the Abu Dhabi radio.

He said his talks yesterday with the United Arab Emirates President, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, included discussion of a loan to finance a harbor and other development projects in Malta.

British officials said a \$7-million loan would be sent to Malta to help it carry out the \$80-million harbor project.

her candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination next year by saying, "I'll run if I'm alive," said that she did not fear political backlash from ERA opponents.

"I don't want to be governor if I can't stand up and do what is honest and true," she said. "The people of Kentucky know what they want in the governor's chair."

The governor's chair is one the few in which Mrs. Stovall has not yet sat. Beginning 1949, she served three terms in the State House, three terms as secretary of state and in terms as state treasurer before her election as lieutenant governor in 1975. She has never held a race for state office.

A native of Munfordville, Hart County, Mrs. Stovall went to work as a young woman in the Brown-Williamson Tobacco Corp. in Louisville, where she developed strong ties with tobacco workers. For 11 years, she was secretary of Local 185 of the Tobacco Workers International Union. She held a high post with the Kentucky Federation of Labor.

Several years ago, Mrs. Stovall had a stroke which slightly impaired her speech, and her health was an underlying factor in her race for lieutenant governor. However, the illness did not hamper Mrs. Stovall's crusade on behalf of the ERA.

"We have a lot of laws protecting women's rights," she said. "But without the ERA, without that constitutional guarantee, those laws can be repealed just as easily as they were passed. With the ERA, they can't be repealed. We have constitutional guarantee protection."

Mrs. Stovall said yesterday that she was "darn glad" if Gov. Carroll had left for three-day vacation Saturday just as the legislature closed. The same time she had criticized the governor for taking a public position on a resolution.

"When the people vote elect their leaders, they expect them to act and act decisively," she said.

Black Youth Is Slain By S. Africa Police

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Africa, March 21 (UPI).—A black youth was shot dead on Friday when police opened fire on a stone-throwing mob in Port Elizabeth's New Brighton township, police said yesterday.

Police said Horatio Mamba, 16, was dead on arrival at a Port Elizabeth hospital. Claims gave no details on the investigation between blacks and police.

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Adventist Leader Seized in Russia

MOSCOW, March 21 (UPI).—The 22-year-old leader of the Seventh Day Adventists in the Soviet Union has been arrested again, members of the sect said yesterday.

Vladimir Sholokov was seized last Tuesday by a force of 15 to 20 armed KGB security police at his daughter's home in Tashkent, where he was in hiding, the Adventists said.

It was the fourth arrest for Mr. Sholokov, who has spent 23 years in Soviet prison camps for allegedly violating laws against religious practice.

Rights Group Member Sentenced in Russia

MOSCOW, March 21 (Reuters).—A Soviet court yesterday sentenced Grigory Goldstein, a member of the Georgian "Helsinki" group, to one year in a labor camp on charges of parasitism, his brother said.

Izay Goldstein said that during the trial, his brother, charged with "malicious evasion of socially useful labor," began to mention his membership in the human-rights monitoring group, but the judge ordered him to be silent.

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At Least Four Are Killed in East Australia Flooding

SYDNEY, March 21 (AP).—Three days of heavy rains caused severe floods in eastern Australia that have claimed at least four lives, authorities reported today.

They said that downpours which drenched Sydney and other coastal areas of New South Wales sent more than 800 persons fleeing from flooded homes, cut roads, and caused power blackouts. About 400 passengers were stranded at the town of Taree when the railroad line between Sydney and Brisbane was flooded. Aircraft evacuated about 100 persons before water covered Taree's airfield.

Officials said that a man was electrocuted by a downed power line in Port Macquarie, two persons drowned when their car was swept off a highway at Toongabbi and a youth drowned while trying to rescue a woman from a tree along a rain-swollen stream near Canberra.

The flooding was the worst in the area since the early 1960s, weather officials said.

Tory Panel Asks More Power for Lords

LONDON, March 21 (NYT).—A group of opposition Conservatives, headed by Lord Home, a former prime minister, proposed yesterday that the hereditary right of membership in the House of Lords be abolished and that the body be given greater power to deal with legislation from the House of Commons.

Presenting a report on a year's study of Parliament's upper house and its role, Lord Home acknowledged that the recommendations of the committee had been spurred by the possibility that the governing Labor party might seek to put into effect a resolution that it frequently approves: that the House of Lords should be abolished.

The Home committee suggested that the House of Lords should have 40 members who would sit for nine-year terms. Two-thirds of them would be elected and the remaining third nominated by the crown through the prime minister. The present hereditary members and the government-nominated life peers would be permitted to run for election.

At present, there are 1,139 hereditary and life peers, many of whom seldom show up for debate. The present house, the committee said, "reveals a certain remoteness from the prevailing ideas of our age about the conditions qualifying people to exercise political functions."

The committee made it clear that it was not suggesting the abolition of titles but only the right to be a legislator through birth.

The House of Lords must approve all legislation of the House of Commons before it can become law. However, the most that a predominantly Tory House of Lords can do with a Labor party bill that the majority shies is to turn it back to the Commons for revision, with a maximum delaying power of 13 months from the date of the introduction of the bill in the Commons. The delaying period in most cases is about six months.

The Lords cannot interfere with a money bill, which is approved automatically when adopted by the Commons.

In its more representative character, the new House of Lords should have strengthened powers, the committee said. It proposed two-year delaying power on bills passed by the Commons.

It would also be written into a new Parliament act that abolition of the House of Lords or major changes in its powers could be accomplished only with the consent of both houses.

U.S. Program to Track Down Delinquent Fathers Pays Off

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP).—The new federal-state "runaway fathers" program has helped states collect \$1.6 billion over the last two years by tracing absent fathers and making them support their children—at a cost of \$437 million to the federal, state and local governments.

While some fathers are too poor to pay, the program's deputy director, Louis Hays, said that tracers had discovered plenty of well-to-do fathers.

In Sacramento, officials in one nonsupport action discovered that the father was a retired military officer who was collecting both a pension and a salary from a second job, with a total income of \$60,000 a year.

In Michigan, a law student who had divorced his wife years earlier and fallen \$5,000 behind on \$30-a-month child-support payments, was tracked down when his family went on welfare. He had advanced considerably in his profession—he was now a judge.

Also in Michigan, a man who had been ordered to pay \$100 a month in child support was \$13,000 in arrears. His family went on welfare. He was later found to be an official of an aircraft manufacturing company in California. When he learned that officials were after him, he hired an attorney and sent \$10,000 as a down payment on his arrears. "He's now caught up and current in his payments," said Mr. Hays.

Half Can Pay

Mr. Hays said that while statistics are not complete, at least half of the fathers tracked down "have the capacity to pay some reasonable level of child support and come home rather substantial incomes. State officials say some doctors and lawyers making up to \$100,000 a year have been evading child support. Not a high percentage, but a few hundred."

Some states are reaping big dividends. California collected \$141 million last year, Pennsylvania \$158 million.

Four years ago, when Sen. Russell Long, D-La., pushed through an amendment creating a federal program to track down runaway fathers of welfare children, there was much sniggering and huffing from his critics.

One of the nation's leading social experts said: "What's the point? Most of these men have no money to collect anyway."

Today, no one is sniggering. About 1 million parents who otherwise would pay nothing are now making payments. The program is now bringing in more than \$1 billion a year in child-support payments for welfare mothers or other families from which the father has disappeared or refused to support the children. That is about 10 per cent of the entire national cost of the program of aid to families with dependent children.

Where state law permits blood tests and lie-detector tests to help determine paternity, the federal government will pay 75 per cent of the cost, Mr. Hays said.

A dispute has arisen over the federal requirement of a welfare mother to cooperate in establishing paternity and locating the father, unless it is determined that it goes against the best interests of the child. This is usually the case where there is a genuine fear that an angry or unstable father may harm the mother or child or both for helping to nail him to a support payment.

Mr. Long has complained that HEW regulations allow too much leeway for a woman to refuse to cooperate without loss of benefits.

However, the American Civil Liberties Union believes that there is "potential of privacy invasion in coercing a woman who is receiving welfare to reveal who the father of the child is."

An ACLU representative said that there are reports of some jurisdictions having questionnaires which, when the woman says that she does not know who the father is, demand to whom she has had sexual relations.

New Interest in Vast Fields Southeast Asian Natural Gas Stimulated by U.S. Shortage

By George McArthur

SINGAPORE, March 21.—While the United States has a shortage of natural gas, Southeast Asia is sitting on vast undeveloped fields of the resource.

"The solution seems obvious to me," said an official from the state of Western Australia, where a \$3-billion liquefied natural gas (LNG) project is planned.

The Indonesian national oil company, Pertamina, already has contracted to ship LNG to California beginning in the early 1980s, and it is looking to the United States for a still larger market. So is Petronas, the national oil company of Malaysia, which also has vast reserves of natural gas.

Even Thailand, which now has reserves sufficient only for domestic development, is hoping for new discoveries and is giving the United States a long-range look.

The optimistic outlook for LNG projects was one of the few cheerful notes of a just-concluded Southeast Asia conference that drew about 7,000 oilmen and experts to Singapore.

Apart from LNG prospects, the oilmen had little to be enthusiastic about. Although Southeast Asia is believed to have about 10 per cent of the world's oil reserves, offshore exploration has been stalled since 1975. It is picking up again very slowly.

This has focused interest on the large and already known natural gas fields, which had received little attention while oil was cheap. Most gas at the operating oil fields was simply "flared"—burned away.

Flaring now is largely forbidden and the oil-exporting nations of the region are carefully adding up their natural gas reserves. It is estimated that Malaysia has about 18 trillion cubic feet and Indonesia has 23 trillion cubic feet in two fields alone. Officials believe far greater amounts are there.

So far there is no comprehensive estimate of the amount beneath Australia's Northwest Shelf but one Western Australian official exulted: "We believe we have something of a magnitude equalled in the world; it will be greater than the North Sea project."

The continuing health of all three projects depends in good measure on decisions being weighed by President Carter's new Department of Energy. It must decide on a permissible price for imported LNG—which certainly will be at least one-third more expensive than Canadian or Mexican natural gas—and also how much will be imported.

The decisions are complicated by Mr. Carter's desire to increase U.S. domestic production and keep LNG prices separate from crude oil prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The LNG deal with Indonesia is now being held up because the United States refuses to accept a "price escalation clause" that would tie LNG prices to some measure to OPEC crude oil prices.

Immediate Problem

At any rate, oil industry officials in Asia are confident that the continuing U.S. shortage inevitably will open the market in the United States. The immediate problem is that only Indonesia can presently guarantee delivery dates and specified quantities.

Under the agreement with Southern California Gas Co. and Pacific Gas and Electric, Indonesia would deliver 539 million cubic feet daily for 20 years, beginning early in the 1980s.

An official of one of the U.S. companies involved in production said delivery could easily begin in 1981 if the unsettled contract details are worked out soon.

Although Australia's Northwest Shelf project appears to have even greater promise, it remains uncertain at the moment. A \$50-million 18-month project study is just getting started and meanwhile the needed \$2 billion in financing is being sought from London banks. The final go-ahead decision will be made next year.

The Malaysians' problem is political. Their big field at Bintulu, off the coast of Sarawak, originally was scheduled to begin producing in 1979. The schedule has now been set back to about 1982, but the erratic negotiating performance of Petronas makes officials question that date.

Petronas is engaged in bitter negotiations with Shell and the Japanese firm Mitsubishi over the financing of the \$2-billion installation needed at Bintulu. The two firms have grudgingly accepted 35 per cent of the joint venture but the negotiations are complicated by other issues.

Meanwhile, Petronas, which overconfidently ordered from France six LNG tankers in 1974, will get the first tanker next year with one following each succeeding year.

Los Angeles Times.

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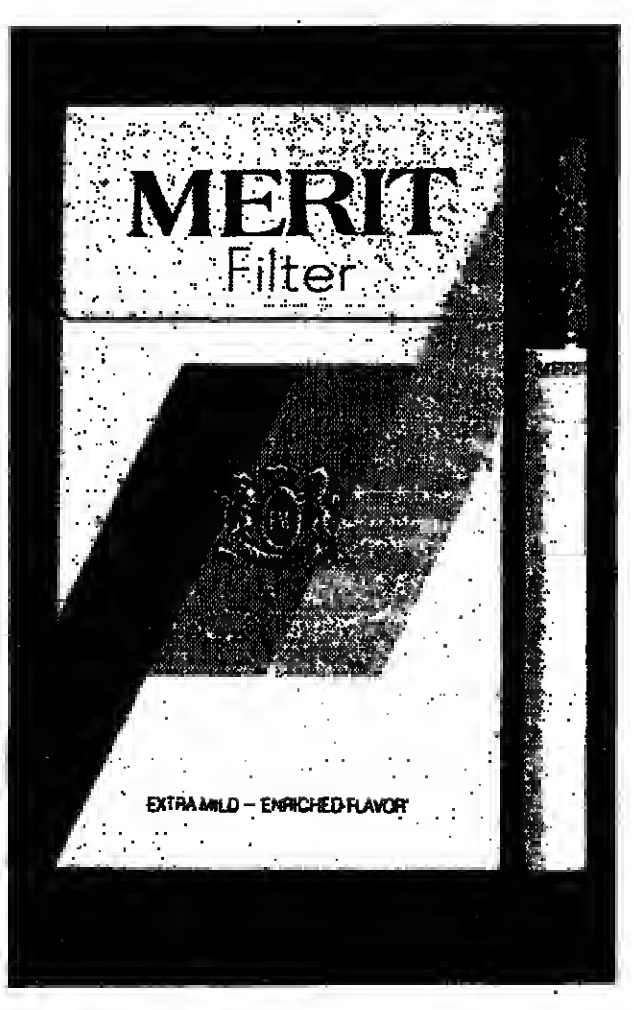
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Needless to say all the high hopes for MERIT have now been justified by the success of its US launch—in a short space of time MERIT has taken off in the States and achieved in the words of the leading authority 'the most successful new introduction ever in the US.'

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Tyre and Terror

That the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon stopped short of capturing Tyre makes a rather important point. For Tyre was where that terrorist raid was launched which began the whole Lebanese incursion, with its hundreds of dead and thousands of refugees. Israel crossed the border into its northern neighbor to stamp out Palestinian terrorism—but did not take Tyre.

Actually, of course, Israel did uproot most of the Palestinians from southern Lebanon and does have territory to exchange for guarantees against their return. But the uprooting will not end Palestinian guerrilla and terror activities—it was the uprooting of the Palestinians in the earlier wars that has given drive and goals to their activists today. And who can possibly guarantee Israel against terror arising in southern Lebanon, or northern Lebanon, or Syria, or the West Bank itself?

No state can be guaranteed against terror. In Italy and West Germany it is the product of a violent elite which believes it knows better what the masses need than do the masses. In Northern Ireland it is a more active form of nationalism than the nations concerned desire. And if a Palestinian entity were created it would probably not satisfy all the Palestinians—there would be Provos who would want much more, and blow up marketplaces to prove it.

But if such an entity were brought into

being at least some, probably many, of the Palestinians would have a homeland; they would seek to make it flourish and might become more interested in that than in dreams of other boundaries. To Israel, such a prospect is hardly inviting. But it is not better than the present complete uncertainty in which Palestinians live? Israel's neighbors, too, who have perennial difficulties with the refugees, might well aid in working to create an at least relatively stable home for them.

Pushing Palestinians back from the immediate frontier will not solve their problem, or Israel's. Terror can spring up anywhere and be dispatched anywhere. Much of its force depends on the basic justice of the cause for which terror fights, however badly terror may serve that cause. And the Palestinians do have a cause, however poorly it may be represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Tyre, therefore, may be regarded as a kind of twisted symbol of an intricate dilemma. It is a challenge to Israel to recognize that its security does not depend wholly on topography; it is a challenge to the Arab states to acknowledge that the Middle East needs a secure Israel; it is a challenge to the international community to work for a fundamental stability for all peoples in that region.

Bhutto's Death Sentence

The death sentence given former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, convicted for ordering a rival's assassination, poses a stark choice between the demands of law and the demands of politics. His trial was public and lengthy and held in conformance with the law of the land; Mr. Bhutto can yet appeal and ask the government for clemency. But even though the principles of accountability and legality are thus being respected, a certain basic political "law" is not. Mr. Bhutto still claims substantial numbers of followers, and many of them see his sentence, as they saw his arrest and trial, as an expression of vengeance. The disturbances reported on Monday in several Pakistani cities offer a taste of the form their continued alienation could take. The military leadership is not so firmly in command as to tempt that sort of trouble without a second thought.

We hope the government of Gen. Zia does give that second thought. We do so not with the thought that the crime of which Mr. Bhutto was convicted is not serious or that he is innocent or that his trial was fraudulent. What troubles us is that it is asking a great deal of Mr. Bhutto's still substantial constituency to expect them to accept that the process by which justice has been meted

out to Mr. Bhutto is untainted by politics. For all of his real and imagined misdeeds and flaws of character and policy, Mr. Bhutto did have political legitimacy. He was the people's choice. The generals do not have that legitimacy, and they are therefore at a great disadvantage in convincing Mr. Bhutto's supporters that what is happening to him now is fair.

In the very different circumstances surrounding President Ford's pardon of President Nixon, essentially political grounds were found for sparing the disgraced president the full rigors of the judicial process. The argument was that the country had seen sufficient upheaval during the period leading up to Mr. Nixon's resignation and that the public interest in tranquility and a return to normalcy would be better served by pardon than by a series of trials. That is not to say that the pardon was universally approved or that the Pakistanis should or can follow literally that particular U.S. example. It is to say that Americans are in a good position to appreciate the moral and legal and political complexities of the passage the Pakistani government is entering now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Soviet Arms Buildup

Historic defense statements by President Carter over the weekend mark a striking change in his attitude to Soviet military expansion. "Excessive Soviet buildup . . . Massive forces that could be used for political blackmail and threaten our vital interests . . . seeking to dominate those around them . . . ominous use of Soviet military power, with mercenaries from other Communist countries, to intervene in local conflicts, as in Africa . . ." This is a far cry indeed from the Carter who pledged himself to cut the defense budget, who appointed the "dove" Paul Warnke as his chief arms negotiator, and whose defense policy, although not really "wet," was disconcertingly damp in several key areas.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Carter and Begin

Tough talking between President Carter and Menachem Begin was expected even before their meeting was postponed as a result of the el-Fatah incursion into Israel. Now, one week later, following Israel's invasion of the south of Lebanon there is a possibility of an angry confrontation that will not be disguised in any way by the familiar references to the special friendship between the two countries. The scale and ruthlessness of the Israeli operation in Lebanon, going far beyond traditional Israeli retaliation against the Palestinians, may have killed off the peace initiative launched by President Sadat of Egypt which was already foundering—causing growing friction between Washington and Jerusalem in the process.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Death Sentence for Bhutto

If Mr. Bhutto were to be executed it would inevitably be seen not as a just punishment but as the cold-blooded elimination of a dangerous political opponent—ironically the

very crime of which Mr. Bhutto has been convicted . . . It would make the restoration of civil peace within Pakistan harder rather than easier. It would make Mr. Bhutto a martyr for his followers among the illiterate masses, and would probably also alienate many of the educated people who until now felt no sympathy for him. It would render the present rulers in their turn criminals in the eyes of a large section of public opinion, and might well inaugurate a cycle of political vengeance from which it would be hard to escape. No doubt Gen. Zia—the military ruler of Pakistan—will have the wisdom to spare his country and himself these added dangers.

From the Times (London).

If Bhutto dies, Pakistan can hold no meaningful elections in the immediate future. Without such elections, Pakistan is doomed to mounting political terror—terror no army can control indefinitely.

—From the Guardian (London).

France: A New Stage

The spectacular victory of the majority does not mean the recently held elections will be placed in parenthesis and that life will continue as before. The great stirring of ideas, of hopes, of worries, the demands and the promises, even the modifying of the political balance that is shown by the ballot box indicates—quite to the contrary—that France enters a new stage in its long evolution. What one can say, on the other hand, is that this new stage will be more pleasurable than that which could have been expected had the left won. Even if a social crisis arises from the disillusionment and dejection of those who placed excessive hopes in the Socialist-Communist camps, the French economy will, in any case, hereafter rapidly find its balance, particularly in regards to employment . . .

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 22, 1903

NEW YORK—The report of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt in October to investigate the causes of the anthracite coal strike and to arbitrate on the points in dispute has been made public. In brief, it recommends a general increase in wages, in most cases of 10 per cent; in some cases a decrease in the hours of labor and a settlement of all disputes by arbitration.

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1928

PARIS—It is rumored that Eugene O'Neill is in Paris, but no one has seen him. He was certainly in London, and it is said that he departed on the French coast but so far no Latin Quarter has been able to produce evidence of having encountered America's greatest playwright. But Emil Ludwig is here, and so is Emma Goldman. Ford Maddox Ford has gone to the country for a rest.



OLIPHANT—© 1978, Washington Star-Los Angeles Times Syndicate.
"Medic"

A Very Different Type of Envoy

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON—Peter Jay, Her Britannic Majesty's new ambassador to the United States, is something very different in the way of envoys from the United Kingdom. It is not that he is only 40 years old and has no previous diplomatic experience. It is not that he is a journalist rather than a professional politician or foreign-service careerist. It is not even that he is the son-in-law of Prime Minister James Callaghan, though this relationship drew jaws of opposition benches when the appointment was announced and obviously gives the ambassador ready access to the center of backstage power.

What really makes Jay unique in the line of British ambassadors is his record of sharp disagreement with the basic economic policies of past Labor governments and indeed with the Keynesian leanings of all Western democracies since the Great Depression, the United States included. As a journalist specializing in economic affairs, Jay ceaselessly warned his country in print and by television that it was risking the kind of inflation that wrecked the German economy and brought Hitler to power. And what Britain was doing, he said, was also being done by other Western European countries and the United States.

In Opposition?

While such opinions would seem to place Jay in opposition to the Labor party and the government that sent him to Washington, he denies any incongruity between his views and the government's new that it has faced up to the menace of inflation and is doing something about it.

What Jay thinks of the tentative inflation-control efforts of the Carter administration he says not. A tyro diplomat he may be, but he is not about to find fault with the government to which he is accredited. Yet much of what he has written in the past would end the hair of George Meany and the Democratic liberals in Congress. Jay will not be reading them any lectures. He speaks only approvingly of the Carter administration when he speaks of it at all.

Jay contributed an essay to a book titled "The Future That Doesn't Work: Social Democracy in Britain," published in 1977. He now explains that it was excerpted from a lecture he had previously delivered to the Institute of Economic Affairs. It was an analysis of the economic situation in Britain at the time it was written and not intended to be engraved on stone for the ages. "I stand by it," he says. "But events are catching it up."

In a speech at the National Press Club shortly after his arrival in Washington, Jay assured his audience that Britain had changed direction and was now headed out of the inflation woods, not deeper into them. The turning point, he believed, was Callaghan's speech to the Labor party conference in 1976, in which the Prime Minister "threw Keynes out the window."

Catch-22

The thesis of Jay's essay is that the unemployment-inflation dilemma creates a sort of politico-economic Catch-22. High unemployment is unacceptable to the British electorate, as it is to the voters in other democratic countries. The result is that candidates for elective office tend to outpromise each other in programs designed to restore full employment by fiscal and monetary means. Once in office, they try to redeem their campaign pledges, and worsening inflation is the inevitable consequence. Jay's essay sums it up this way: "We reach the depressing conclusion that the operation of free democracy appears to force governments into positions (fiscal and monetary restraint) that are necessary to arrest the menace (accelerated inflation) that threatens to undermine the condition (stable prosperity) on which political stability and therefore liberal democracy depend."

He goes on to say that the

United States is less vulnerable to rampant inflation than most other Western democracies for several reasons: Its workers are less completely unionized; its inflation so far has been "relatively mild"; inflation is unpopular in this country, and it possesses "far and away the toughest political institutions of any Western country."

The restraint of British labor unions more than anything else is credited by Jay with the improvement in Britain's economic outlook. North Sea oil has helped, he concedes, but only peripherally—financially rather than economically. For two years (1975-76) the unions voluntarily held their wage demands down to 10 per cent a year, no contract to be renegotiated within a 12-month period. This at a time when inflation ran as high as 30 per cent. Thus workers accepted a 20 per cent cut in their standard of living.

Last year the average British worker earned about \$123 a week, a 9-per-cent increase over the previous year but still short of his pre-inflation income in terms of buying power. But pound sterling, which dropped to \$1.55 in exchange value, has now gained ground. The British balance of international payments, which was \$2.7 billion in the red in 1976, has climbed haltingly into the black since then. Last month's surplus was \$350 million.

North Sea oil, which is now coming in at the rate of \$89,000 barrels a day, which supplies a substantial part of Britain's domestic consumption, is of course helping the balance of payments. Eventually the North Sea wells should produce oil worth \$350 billion in the aggregate. However, the field is not comparable to those of the Middle East and will be exhausted

unless new discoveries are made within five to 10 years. Ways of using the oil revenue to modernize industrial plants are under study.

Meanwhile, most unions are again accepting a regimen of wage restraints for the next two years. The new formula calls for increased wages on a descending scale—down to 4 per cent in the second year. With the inflation rate now shrunk to a one-digit figure, the pressure for more generous increases is expected to ease. Not all unions accept the new arrangement, as the recent strike of firemen demonstrated. The firemen's union demanded a catch-up 30-per-cent boost in pay scale, but the government stood firm and won a 10-per-cent settlement.

Less Strikes

The present rate of unemployment in England is 5 per cent, which corresponds roughly with the somewhat higher rate in this country. The British method of computation being different from ours. Britain suffered fewer strike interruptions of production in 1976 than in any of the previous 30 years, and its record of continuous production was better than that of any Western democracy, including the United States, save only West Germany.

How much Jay's preachments as financial editor of the Times of London and as host of a weekly television talk show had to do with the government's hard decision to climb down on inflation is not measurable, and Jay wastes no time speculating about it. But he must take some satisfaction from evidence that British democracy, though it still has its troubles, no longer "has itself by the tail . . . eating itself up."

Letters

A Real Pearl

Every now and then one runs across a real pearl in your column. In particular I'm referring to the article (HET, March 14) by Robert Rowen about "Born, U.S. Formative Dollar Aid."

The quotes attributed to the high Treasury official are in the best of bureaucratic jargon. Near the end of the article, there is one which is perfect, when he says: "Basically what we're saying here, both of us, is that the fundamentals and stability in the exchange markets are mutually critical to each other—this has to be looked at as one ball of wax."

I think it would have been a far more accurate description had he said: "This has to be looked at as one crook of a . . ." *Mein Gott!* No wonder the dollar weakened!

PHILIP E. NEWMAN.

On Israeli Response

While I neither approve nor condemn the latest Israeli action in Lebanon, I think the following point should be made: It will be difficult for the Israelis to prove: (1) That this was not an offensive action against a foreign country, and (2) That they did not use U.S. supplied arms.

This being the case, how long will it take the U.S. Congress to stop arms aid to Israel as they did to Turkey when Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1975.

This should be a good test of the Congress and the administration's "fair, even-handed policy."

JOHN P. BAUMER.

Istanbul.

Vote in S. Africa

Jonathan Power (HET, March 16) should really not get away with his article on the right to vote of blacks. He writes: "The great struggle of today is between democrats and non-democrats, and then proceeds to urge South Africa to enfranchise the blacks. It is really the epitome of hypocrisy, and South Africans see it as such, to lecture lessons on democracy to the only country in Africa where there is a free press, numerous opposition parties, regular elections and a steady if slow process to full enfranchisement. I and most other real democrats would feel happier if Jonathan Power would write the same kind of article about Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria."

I continue the list: "Most humane people are unhappy about apartheid, but to equate that struggle with all the problems that it involves, with the struggle for universal education, regular elections and a steady if slow process to full enfranchisement. I and most other real democrats would feel happier if Jonathan Power would write the same kind of article about Tanzania, Zambia, Nigeria."

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Anthony Sampson

From London:

With each new drop in U.S. air fares, the cost of flying within Europe becomes more obviously outrageous.

LONDON.—This summer the Northeast coast of America will be like the Costa Brava—Freddie Laker, the pioneer of cheap fares across the Atlantic, predicted to me two months ago. Already, the last quarter of last year, when the cheap fares began, showed a 21-per-cent increase in British travelers to the United States over the previous year.

Since then the air battle has intensified, the dollar has fallen, and Europeans have rushed to book tickets for the United States. Last week, the fares reached a new low with British Airways charging only \$63 (\$122) for a flight to Washington. But this transatlantic boom, welcomed though it is, only accentuates the prohibitive cost of European travel and the sad consequences for European unity.

With the low fares and the falling dollar, the Europeans have begun to realize, rather belatedly, that the United States is the ideal tourist country for the inhabitants of a crowded continent in search of leisuretime. The entire coastline of West Germany is shorter (and a great deal colder in summer) than the coastline of many single states, like Massachusetts, and the empty beaches of Martha's Vineyard or Santa Barbara have no equivalent in Western Europe. Even the beach at Santa Monica, right next door to Los Angeles, is far less crowded and less developed than the French Riviera.

Cheaper in U.S.

It is not only getting to the United States that is cheaper: It is staying there, compared to inflationary Europe. For families with children the whole business of casual travel is far simpler and cheaper—with the informal modes, the campsite restaurants, the cheap gasoline—than moving through hotels in most European countries. And while most U.S. cities may not be the European's idea of cultural tourism, they are all compensated for by New York, which each year becomes more cosmopolitan and more inviting to visitors, as it gradually changes its character, from the financial capital to the tourist capital of the world, and West Germans, Italians and Japanese compete, not only to stay there, but to buy up bits of it.

So far, so good. The tourist migrations across the Atlantic are easily sensible at a time when Europe in August is increasingly costly and overcrowded; and this new rush across the Atlantic may do much to make Europeans understand the Americans better. But what about Europeans understanding each other? With each new drop in U.S. air fares, the cost of flying within Europe be-

comes more obviously outrageous. It costs more to fly from London to Munich than to fly with standby tickets from London, New York. The cost per mile of it further. From London to Paris, about 17 cents compared to 4 cents from London to New York.

And the traveler from Britain to West Germany or Switzerland faces a still bigger shock when he arrives and sees the full effect of the rising deutsche mark, Swiss franc. The notion that a Common Market would lead to rapid flows of people and ideas between countries has been discredited. For the average Briton the United States is as accessible as West Germany with nearly as many visitors. Over half a million Britons fly to the United States last year, threefold increase in 12 years.

Disparity

How has this disparity between Europe and the United States grown up? The European airline explain that there are, of course, out-of-rate air fares within Europe, linked to cheap package tours and of course it is true that you can fly from London to the Costa Brava at bargain rates, with hotel and food thrown in (some times almost literally thrown in). The tour operators have complete freedom to bring prices down, to the point where two big British companies, Court Line and Clarksons, have gone bankrupt. As the British airlines point to these examples of what happens when you rush competition in, far, British Airways are now trying to respond to the competition from tour operators by producing cheaper flights to tourist resorts providing you book a month in advance.

This is no substitute for cheap travel at short notice on scheduled flights, which is now available to the United States; and this has come about through the classic means of increasing competition. First air transportation in the form of turbo jets, and then the arrival of bold intruders, notably Freddie Laker.

The Europeans, with their sharp distinction between cheap packages for tourists and expensive scheduled flights for businessmen, have succeeded in fashioning air travel in the old pattern of elitism, and it has become not a democratizing influence, but a new kind of class division.

Why Different?

The European airlines insist that the scheduled flights must charge what the traffic will bear, and that the cheaper fares will not correspondingly increase the number of passengers. But the rush of new transatlantic passengers has so far disproved this theory with respect to the United States. Why should Europe be different?

The fact is that the high cost of travel in Europe is the consequence of agreements between nationalized airlines which are very close to cartels. It is just this kind of restriction that the European community was supposed to break up—both through generally encouraging competition and through its specific transport policy. The response to the air travel scandal from the EEC in Brussels has so far been minimal. But here surely is an opportunity for the Community to take up a cause which would have an immediate appeal to European consumers—just the kind of cause to stimulate interest in direct elections—and to show that European unity is not just a question of new regulations and communiques, but a policy enabling ordinary Europeans to move through their own continent as easily as through their own country.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preferences will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

PARIS FILMS

'Equus': Freudianism Without the Staging

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 21 (IHT).—*"Equus"* (at the Marignan and the Hauteville in English) is the screen version of Peter Shaffer's play, a sort of mail-order course in the theories of psychoanalysis. The original enjoyed success in London, New York and Paris, but less, one suspects, on the grounds of its literary merits (which are scant) than for John Dexter's ingenious staging.

In his play, Shaffer recounted the motives that led to a singularly repulsive crime of cruelty. An adolescent from a small English town is taken into custody for having blinded six horses at a riding academy where he was employed as a stable boy. He is judged unbalanced and is handed over to a psychiatrist for examination.

During the lengthy analysis the spotlight fastens on the doctor. He is another case. Wretched in his marriage, he begins to share his patient's fantasies and finds classic mythological roots in compulsive equine worship.

Shaffer's handling of this double psychosis in Freudian investigation often borders on the ridiculous and its dramatics is extremely shaky. He is unequal to the writing of the lyrical passages, and when the boy, in a frenzy of ecstasy, mounts a charger and expresses his delight, the author leaves him with earth-bound exclamations. Pabst's "Seelen der Soul" made in collaboration with the French Dr. Hans Sachs, demonstrated the application of psychoanalytical methods far more clearly and effectively.

In the theater production, Dexter made inventive use of stylization to curb the monstrosity of the crime, the horses being represented by actors wearing equine head masks and high-heeled boots for hooves. On the screen the repellent massacre is graphically realistic, while elsewhere the episodes and their uniting have been executed with a heavy hand.

The film is awkward in movement and its deadly solemnity is wearying. Richard Burton, with agonizing grimaces and depressing meditations, is the doctor in need of psychiatric aid and Peter Firth fails to recruit sympathy for the boy with a love-hate passion for horses.

The best performances are in support, with Colin Blakely as the puritanical father who frequents bline movies, Joan Plowright as the hysterical, pious mother and Harry Andrews as the indignant stable master.

...
In "The Betsy" (at the Mercury, the Publicis Saint Germain and the Studio Alpha in English) Walter Bernstein and William Bast have sought to pass what must be a very long novel by Harold Robbins through the scenario strainer. As it covers the history of several generations of a family engaged in automobile manufacture, relating their business and private affairs in considerable detail, the job has obviously been a difficult one. It is to the credit of Bernstein and Bast that one usually knows who is who.

The founder of the firm, now 86 and in a wheelchair, is anxious to put a new car on the market: the Betsy of the title. His grandson is opposed to the project as the company's major revenue is no longer derived from car sales. There is much bad blood between the relatives.



Film version of "Equus" stars Richard Burton (left) and Peter Firth.

The grandfather has dallied with his daughter-in-law, the grandson's mother, and has thus driven the grandson's father to suicide. It would appear that almost every member of the clan has the house detective's knack for they are forever surprising one another in flagrant delicto.

The wily grandfather engages a daredevil sports-car driver who designs his own vehicles to aid him in the creation of the Betsy. This young man is favored by the great-granddaughter and has also had time to enter into a liaison with her father's British mistress. He is a live-wire, quickly learning the tricks of the trade (they are many and devious) and turning out the model automobile in the face of all brands of nefarious intrigues.

Sir Laurence Olivier, who has mastered the American language so thoroughly that he sounds like Frank Morgan, impersonates the irrepressible octogenarian, sporting a makeup that accentuates the Morgan resemblance. The rest of the casting is routine in this saga of double-deals, incest and adulteries, with Katharine Ross as the faithless wife, Tommy Lee Jones as the upcoming automobile tycoon, Lesley-Anne Down as the English mistress and Kathleen Beller as Betsy.

...
"Norman... Is That You?" (at the Elysées Point Show and Le Dragon in English) presents family problems of a different nature. A black tailor of the hinterlands, his wife having run off with his brother, goes to Beverly Hills to commiserate with his son, who is established as a window decorator of fashionable shops. He discovers to his horror that his son is a homosexual and his adjustment to this situation constitutes the main theme of the comedy.

Based on a Broadway play which prospered in Paris a few seasons ago as "Pauvre France," the film is amusingly played by Redd Foxx as the astonished father, Pearl Bailey, who shows up in the latter half as the returned wife, Michael Warren as the gay son and Dennis Dugan as his boyfriend.

...
The Finnish cinema is represented this week by "La Terre de Nos Ancêtres" (at the Logos and the Olympic Bourse) in its original version with French subtitles.

Set in the wilds of Lapland in the 1940s, it depicts the hard life of the natives who seek refuge from their desperation in alcohol, orgies and feuds. Against this barbaric background a girl falls in love with a stranger from the far north, an alliance opposed by her parents.

Rauli Mollberg, the director, has staged this bitter tale with a mélange of forceful theatricality and uncompromising naturalism. A commanding temperament is apparent in scene after scene of this unusual motion picture.

OPERA IN PARIS

Monteverdi Makes Grand Entry

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 21 (IHT).—Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea," the earliest authentic operatic masterpiece, has made its entry at the Paris Opéra, and a very grand entry it was—more befitting the 19th-century splendor of the Palais Garnier than the emotional directness of Monteverdi's music, but a striking spectacle all the same.

In any production of "Poppea" there are some fundamental decisions to be made, given the absence of instrumentation and other performance clues in the score. Paris opted for Raymond Leppard's realization of the music, with its mixture of old and modern instruments and an approach intended to appeal—like Günther Rennert's staging—"to the contemporary sensibility."

The Paris Opéra also laid on a cast of imposing dimensions, one that would have suited a revival of some major Verdi work, but whose sheer vocal weight seemed to be overkill in this dramatic, but delicate and supple music.

Jon Vickers, a tenor whose experience ranges from Handel to Britten, brought an almost pathological intensity to the role of Nero, imperiously dominating the stage but often adopting a violently declamatory style that overpowered the music. Gwyneth Jones was a Poppea beautiful to behold in a succession of Jose Varnona's ravishing costumes, but her hard-edged singing was not comparably seductive.

On Their Own

Nicolai Ghiaurov was a Seneca of somber and resonant eloquence, and Richard Stilwell's lyric-baritone Ottone was outstanding for smooth vocalism and expressiveness, while Christa Ludwig sang well but seemed curiously uninvolved as the banished empress,



Gwyneth Jones and Jon Vickers in "Poppea."

Ottavia. Stylistically, everyone seemed to be pretty much on his own when it came to approximating 17th-century vocalism.

Ila Maximovna's unit set, borrowed from the San Francisco Opera and adapted to the much larger Paris stage, consisted of a triple tier of arches in a semi-circle that imposed a visual unity and permitted quick—although sometimes deafening—scene changes.

Within this framework, Rennert, who is no stranger to the work, set forth a highly uneven staging that ranged from eloquent simplicity, such as the scene of Seneca's farewell to his disciples and in the final love scene, to ham-handed comedy, which got completely out of hand in the drunken episode of Nero and Ottone (Michel Sénéchal) celebrating Seneca's oblique suicide. In any case, this scene would have gained in impact if it had not been separated by an intermission from the scene of Seneca's death.

Julius Rudel conducted flexibly, spaciouly and with much attention to detail. As the trio of allegorical figures in the prologue, Valerie Masterson, Isabel Garcian and Daniele Perrier got off to a slow start but found their vocal bearings by the time they reappeared, respectively, as Drusilla, Pallade and Damigella. Jocelyne Taillon was vocally ripe and expertly comic as Poppea's vicariously ambitious nurse,

MUSIC IN LONDON

Ginger Rogers Sings Her Story

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 21 (IHT).—Among performers the term "pro" is the ultimate encomium, more complimentary even, than "genius," reflecting achievement rather than endowment.

Ginger Rogers, opening a two-week stay at the Palladium last night, offered about as compelling an example as can well be imagined of all that "professionalism" implies. She sang, she danced, she talked, she joked, she camped a bit and hammed a bit, all with the true pro's mastery of poise and pace and proportion. She shares with Peggy Lee the ability to make everything seem inevitable while leaving nothing to chance.

Her show is essentially an autobiographical trip down memory lane, following her career from the time she became Texas state Charleston champion through "Gill Crazy" on Broadway, the pictures with Fred Astaire and other pictures, including her Oscar-winning "Kitty Foyle," and back to the stage in "Hello Dolly" and "Mame."

Much of it is engagingly told



Ginger Rogers

sang, and took the singing for granted. Astaire's recent records, made in his mid-70s, have prompted second thoughts. And so last night did Ginger Rogers's singing of "Embraceable You," "But Not for Me," "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," "The Continental" and many more.

As with Astaire, it's not the voice, nor even the tracing of a memorable melody, but rather the way with the words, distinctly, eloquently and affectionately articulated, every accent and nuance just right, and in the right place. Ginger Rogers last night was a singer who also danced and she left one suspecting that he probably always was.

She had a huge success, as moving, probably for her as for an audience glowing in fond remembrance of both songs and singer. It was especially moving for one in that audience both old and lucky enough to have heard her singing "Embraceable You" and "But Not for Me" at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia in 1930 when "Gill Crazy" was on its way to Broadway and Ginger Rogers on her way to one of Hollywood's great careers.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 21 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"May" is "the grimly witty account" of the decline of an ex-con who "knows the world is crooked and behaves accordingly," Vincent Canby says. Played by Dustin Hoffman, "he defines the meaning of recidivism" in run-ins with his Los Angeles parole officer (M. Emmet Walsh) and in his return to life as a hoodlum man. The film is "beautifully acted" and "vividly staged." Ulu Gershard, the director, and Alvin Sargent, Edward Bunker and Jeffrey Boam, who wrote the screenplay, compel us, says Canby, to become "fascinated by a rat, in spite of ourselves."

"The Fury," directed by Brian De Palma, is an attempt at an "international horror-spy-occult mind-blower of a movie," according to Vincent Canby. John Parris's screenplay, based on a pulchritudinous novel, is about an American superspy (Kirk Douglas) whose psychic son is abducted from an Israeli beach, apparently for the exclusive use of the U.S. government. For most of the film, he searches for his son, eventually ending up at a mysterious "institute" in Chicago where the psychically gifted are studied. There he finds, not his son, but a young woman (Amy Irving) who is in thought communication with the boy. It is the special effects and occasional action sequences, adds Canby, that make it, in fits and starts, the kind of mindless fun that only a horror movie that so seriously pretends to be about the mind can be.

"Gray Lady Down," directed by David Greene, "is this year's model of your standard peacetime submarine melodrama," Vincent Canby says. The screenplay, "which is terrible," is about the nuclear-powered United States Navy submarine Neptune that surfaces in a fog off Cape Cod and is immediately rammed by a Norwegian freighter. Damaged, it sinks, and the rest of the

film hinges on whether Charlton Heston, the skipper, and his ethnically balanced crew are going to be saved. "The crises are so evenly spaced that you ache for a station break." And, adds Canby, "The people who appear in movies like that don't act. They display various cuts of resolve and steadfastness as if they were male models."

"House Call" stars Glenda Jackson and Walter Matthau, an odd couple if there ever was one, writes Janet Maslin. Matthau is no problem, Maslin says, "but Matthau and Miss Jackson don't particularly set off fireworks together." She is a very divorcee with romantic leanings, a consumer advocate who gets most of her information from Reader's Digest and perhaps the first movie heroine to make her living by baking since Mildred Pierce. He is a surgeon, an eligible widower. Director Howard Zieff "swirls around nervously among enough plot points for three and a half different movies," Miss Maslin says. "House Call" tries to seem stern and modern in establishing the divorcee's independence and her superiority to the bimboes the doctor regularly courts, but it turns too sentimental too soon," she writes. Among the many questions the film inadvertently raises, Miss Maslin says, is: "How come Matthau, after Miss Jackson steals his clothes and hides them in her freezer, manages to find in her closet a box-trimmed bathrobe that fits him better than it fits her?"

"Madame Rosa," France's nominee for the Oscar as the best foreign-language film of 1977, is beautifully directed by Moïse Mizrahi, the Egyptian-born Israeli director best known for his Israeli films "I Love You, Rosa," and "The House on Chelouche Street." It makes profoundly moving the kind of emotions that the director has demonstrated in those films, Vincent Canby says. "Madame Rosa" is sweet and tough in conventional ways, but it also acknowledges something you don't often see except in the films of directors like Renoir and

Truffaut, that the greatest courage may often be the will to go on, Canby says. Such a character is Madame Rosa (Simone Signoret), a once-gaudy whore who runs a kind of makeshift boarding house in her cramped apartment in Paris. As played by Miss Signoret, Rosa is "a tremendous character, an overwhelming mountain of worn-out flesh whose arteries are hardening, whose ankles are weak and whose lungs are less dependable than a couple of ancient inner tubes," Canby says.

Plays

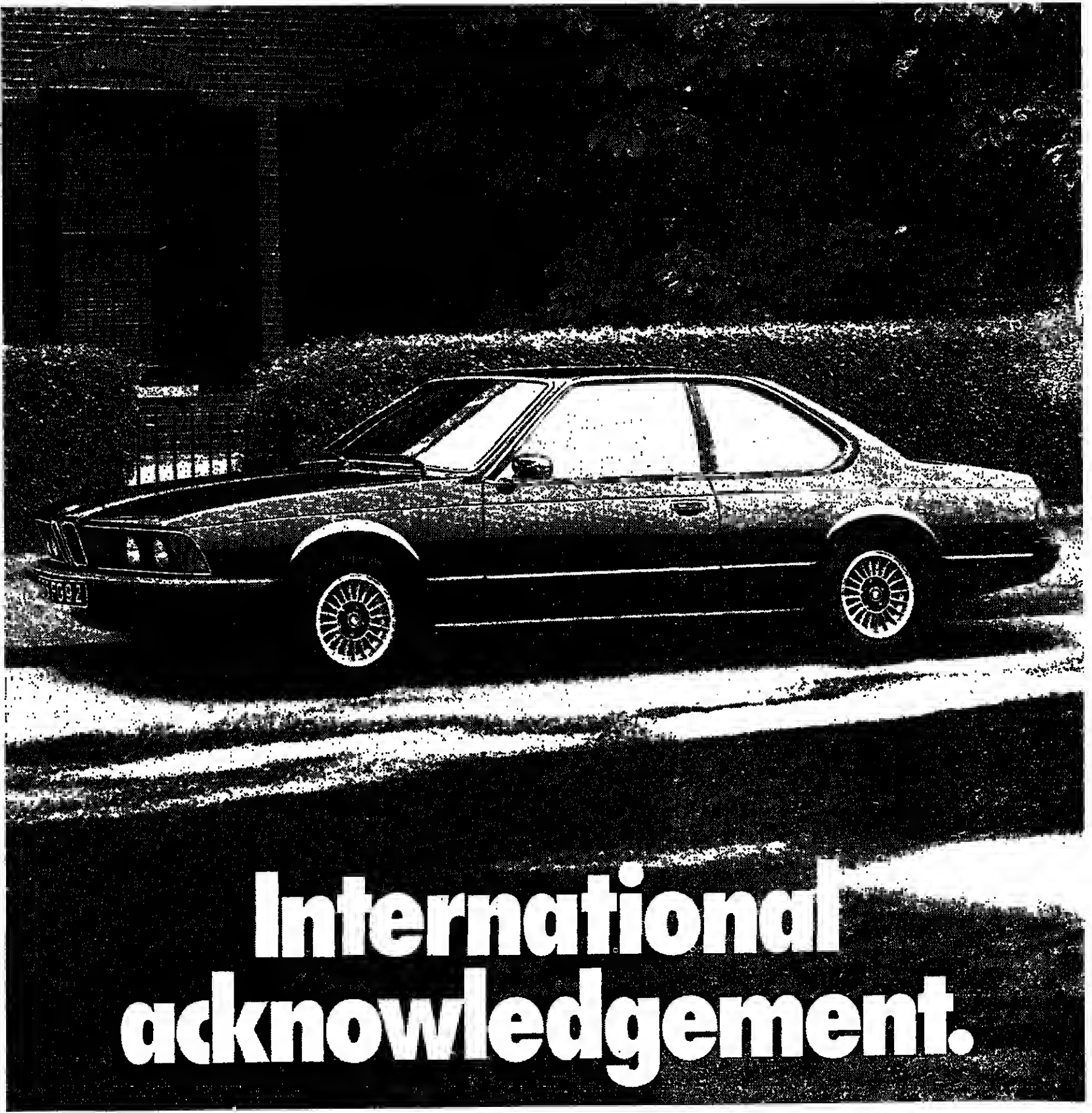
"Stages," directed by Richard Foreman, tries to "fuse the theater of the absurd with the theater of the sentimental," Richard Eder says. It is about a dying actor, recalling five crises of his life. In turn, he is a playwright who has just produced a mediocre play, a blacklisted performer fighting McCarthyism, a millionaire striving to please his wife, a sick man in a sanitarium and finally the proprietor of a haberdashery wrecked by demons. The sketches of this "labyrinthine vaudeville," written by Stuart Ostrow, differ widely in style and quality, Eder says. The only common link is Jack Warden's "quite brilliant" leading performance.

Warning Strikes Staged in Munich

BONN, March 21 (Reuters).—Labor strife in the West German metal industry spread today from the Stuttgart area to Munich, where 15,000 automobile and aircraft workers staged warning strikes to demand an 8-percent pay increase, a union spokesman said.

Manufacturers in Baden-Wuerttemberg State yesterday locked out 230,000 metalworkers in retaliation for selective strikes called by the union in Stuttgart and other places.

Today's warning strikes in Munich hit the BMW motor works and the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom aircraft and arms plant.



International acknowledgement.

It is now just over a year since the introduction of the new BMW coupe. With it came a new degree of sheer driving pleasure—the inevitable result of logical development and individualistic design. The joy of motoring has been built into this coupe. It stands head and shoulders above its most exclusive competitors with its elegantly sober and unpretentious styling.

The BMW coupe has quickly gained international recognition as a car which satisfies the most exacting driver. In the course

of the past 12 months it has become the most successful 2+2 in its class throughout Europe.

With the success of the BMW coupe it would seem that European coupe buyers judge German cars above their international rivals, and recognize exclusivity as the product of genuine distinction.

BMW cars
The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety.
Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW—Sheer driving pleasure

(Continued on Page 10.)

**U.K. Outlines
Planned Use
Of Oil Income****White Paper Stresses
Investment, Expansion**

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—Britain's first priority for using North Sea oil revenue will be to expand the economy fast enough to reduce unemployment, the government's White Paper stressed today.

In general terms, the government's plans for its oil income are to increase industrial investment, reduce income tax, invest in new sources of energy to replace the oil, improve essential services, retain workers for the modernized plants, and improve social services.

Beyond a general statement of economic objectives, the White Paper does not quantify how the government hopes to "spoon-feed" the funds available.

The paper said Britain will use its stronger economic position to start expanding its own economy, even if the world's economy does not recover rapidly.

Using appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, the government will do everything it can to ensure that the exchange rate leaves U.K. industry competitive in terms of price, it said.

The government estimates its annual revenues from North Sea oil and gas in the mid-1980s at \$4 billion at 1977 prices.

The oil should increase gross national product by about \$4.5 billion or over 3 percent by 1980, making a direct contribution of about 28 billion by the mid-1980s.

The paper rejects an idea for separate North Sea oil fund, which part or all the revenues would be paid, saying it is not practicable. Instead, it stresses that "the best national use of North Sea revenues will be achieved if they are accommodated within the existing system of forward financial planning," in the government's five-year spending program, updated annually.

"There must be no short-term spending spree," the paper cautions.

It also says that "the government will take account of the external debt which has been incurred in recent years, which is a fall due for repayment in a next few years but provided maintain a program of reduction in net indebtedness it should be possible to extend the period of repayment substantially by increasing public bodies have already earmarked \$2 billion for foreign debt repayment.

In reference to a question about change controls, Chancellor Denis Healey said at a press conference that Britain "cannot afford suddenly to abolish them" without facing "extremely disruptive consequences."

According to department of big figures released today, Britain is now very nearly halfway towards oil self-sufficiency.

It is hoped to be reached fully by 1980. Average daily crude oil put in February totaled 947,961 tons, up 63,138 barrels from January and 315,268 barrels from January, 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Hoechst Sees Dividend Cut**

Hoechst, reporting a drop in pre-tax 1977 income to 691 million deutsche marks from 786 million DM a year earlier, says a lower dividend than the 8 DM paid in 1976 is unavoidable for 1977. However, it notes that tax credits under the revised West German law return should guarantee domestic shareholders a higher real pay-off. The chemical company says prices for many products remain under pressure and capacity use continues to be unsatisfactory. The parent company's position has not changed in the first months of this year from last year, officials say, adding that the fall of the dollar this year has intensified an already difficult situation on foreign markets. World group turnover fell 1 per cent last year to 23.3 billion DM. Foreign sales were down 0.7 per cent to a preliminary 15.6 billion DM and domestic sales fell 0.9 per cent to 7.9 billion DM.

Abbott Labs Sees Sharp Rise in Sales

Abbott Laboratories expects first-quarter earnings to rise more than 50 per cent, Chairman Edward Lederer says, for all of 1978, the health care products firm expects earnings to rise more than 15 per cent. He forecasts first-quarter sales will increase 12 per cent while full-year sales are expected to rise about 15 per cent from 1977 levels. Research and development expenditures will be about \$77 million up from the \$66.7 million spent in 1977. About half of the outlay will continue to be used for pharmaceutical research with the balance spread across other areas with emphasis on diagnostic tests and instruments.

West German Auto Output Falls

West German car production fell 10 per cent to 394,800 units last month from 398,300 in January but was higher than the year-ago output of 355,516 units. The automobile industry association says demand weakened significantly last month and demand slumped for commercial vehicles is running at a low level. Commercial vehicle production was 44,900 units last month compared with 47,700 in January and 48,842 in February last year. The industry's production in the first two months this year to 764,100 units, up 7 per cent from the 1977 period. Commercial vehicle output at 22,700 units was down 5 per cent. Total exports totaled 176,400 units, down from 179,281 in January and 178,700 in February last year.

Hyatt Gets Takeover Offer

Hyatt Corp., which manages hotels, motels and restaurants in the United States, and Hyatt International Corp., which manages hotels outside the United States, has received an \$88 million takeover offer from the Pittsburgh-based Prichard Group, which has a 35 per cent stake in Hyatt Corp. and 55 per cent of Hyatt International. The Prichard group, already own 35 per cent of Hyatt Corp. and 55 per cent of Hyatt International, are offering to pay \$15 a share for the remaining Hyatt Corp. stock and \$9 a share for the remainder of Hyatt International. Hyatt says the offer might involve all cash or a combination of cash and securities. It says a committee of independent directors will study the offer before seeking approval from holders of a majority of the shares not held by the Prichards.

East-Bloc Western Loans Rise \$5 Billion

GENEVA, March 21 (AP-DJ).—The Soviet Union and other East European nations increased their borrowing in the West last year by \$5 billion, bringing the East's total debt position to about \$40 billion, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) reported today.

Largely by reducing imports, the East also cut its trade deficit with the West to about \$3 billion from \$7.4 billion the previous year. The ECE said in its annual report on the Eastern economies. East-West trade volume dropped 3 per cent in the year, and given the sluggish economic recovery in the West, the East's effort to lessen its deficit, prospects at best are for a modest trade expansion in 1978, the report added.

Gross debts with the West—mainly payments and foreign currency reserves kept in Western banks—may have risen to between \$37 billion and \$40 billion at the end of 1977 from \$32-\$35 billion in 1976. By contrast, total exports to the West last year totaled about \$38 billion.

But the report noted that some of the debt was repayable in goods produced from projects financed in the West. The value of such "quid-pro-quo" deliveries based on current contracts is about \$12 billion.

Net borrowing by the Eastern bloc in the West's capital markets was at about the same level in 1977 as in 1976—\$4.1 billion. The peak borrowing was \$8.8 billion in 1975. The ECE said that this lower level of borrowing reflected the shrinking of current account deficits, stepped-up gold sales and a lowering of assets held in Western banks. It said that, balancing assets against liabilities, the East's debt totaled \$34.6 billion at the end of last year, up from \$31.3 billion at the end of 1976. About 21 per cent of this debt was accounted for by the Soviet Union, 24 per cent by Poland, and 14 per cent by East Germany.

The ECE said the Eastern countries "have been increasingly supplementing their traditional recourse to state-guaranteed export credit facilities with credit lines with corresponding banks, direct bank-to-bank loans, rediscounting of trade bills and borrowing from international bank syndicates."

It added that East European nations also have been switching from suppliers' credits, which are expensive, to loans from bank consortiums.

On prospects for East-West trade, the ECE said existing credits and facilities for further borrowing may allow deficits to continue at 1977 levels, but it added that the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, which together account for the bulk of East-West trade and for the bulk of the deficit, intend to reduce their trade gap.

The UN agency also said that East European imports may recover in 1978 because they will need to step up purchases of grain this year.

Eastern Economies Mixed. Overall economic growth in the East slowed, falling below planned targets, the ECE added. The Soviet Union's net material product growth—the measure used for economic growth—fell to 3.5 per cent last year, below its 4.1-per-cent target and down from 5 per cent the previous year.

Poland's rate of growth at 5.5 per cent in 1977 was, as planned, lower than in 1976. Hungary largely exceeded its planned target by expanding 8 per cent. Czechoslovakia's growth at 4.5 per cent was below plan, while East Germany was rather more successful at 5.2 per cent. Romania did the best of all with an 8.5 per cent growth rate, but this was well below its target of 11.5 per cent for the first time since 1970.

Bulgaria recorded a growth rate of 6.3 per cent and now has set its 1978 target at 6.5 per cent.

The new tariffs, effective immediately, will remain in force for at least a year. Kazem Khorramabadi, minister of commerce, said in making the announcement that Iran had made "large investments" setting up its petrochemical and steel industries, both of which had been "battling competitive imports on the domestic market."

He said new tariffs also would be introduced to protect the textile industry from Japanese and Indian competition.

The announcement came at the start of the three-day New Year celebrations here and no further details were immediately available.

Citicorp Lifts Dividend
NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuters).—Citicorp raised its quarterly dividend to 29 cents per share from 28 cents, payable May to holders of record March 30.

**Goods Orders
Up in U.S. by
2.5% in Month****Follows a Decline
Of 5.9% in January**

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters).—New orders received by manufacturers of durable goods rose \$1.53 billion, or 2.5 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted \$63.79 billion in February, the Commerce Department said today.

That compared with a revised drop of \$3.91 billion, or 5.9 per cent, in January, which was originally reported as a 4.4-per-cent decline.

February shipments rose \$2.24 billion, or 4 per cent, to \$61.23 billion after a January decline of 4.5 per cent.

The backlog of unfilled orders rose \$1.57 billion, or 1.4 per cent, to \$111.7 billion after a 1.8-per-cent rise in January.

The department said durable goods orders have been volatile in recent months due to defense spending. The average changes over the last three months have been up 2.5 per cent for orders, up 1.7 per cent for shipments, and up 2 per cent for unfilled orders.

The department said new orders for transportation equipment, which rose 7 per cent above January, accounted for about two-thirds of the latest increase.

New orders for non-defense capital goods, considered a key indicator of future plant and equipment spending, rose 2.3 per cent.

**Diamonds Are Best Friend
To Speculators, Hedgers**

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPT).—Diamonds are becoming increasingly popular with investors, staying away from the bearish New York markets, and speculators, waiting to cash in on an up market before it turns down. As a result, the New York-based retail jewelry chain Tiffany Co. are now warning prospective customers that diamond prices are now warning prospective customers that diamond prices are unrealistically high.

Rough diamonds are commanding premiums as high as 40 per cent in such major cutting centers as Amsterdam, London, Antwerp, Belgium, Haifa, Israel, and New York.

Industry sources said the speculation was being fed by soaring demand at a time when the dollar is weak and the New York stock market sluggish.

DeBeers, warning that it might impose surcharges on some of its transactions on top of its 17-per-cent increase announced in December, appears disturbed by the steep premiums offered by speculators on mount diamonds that it had sold to its regular trade customers.

"If speculative trading continues to produce substantial premiums in the cutting centers," DeBeers said, "our central selling organization will be obliged to take action to insure that the producers for whom it sells receive the benefits of the current high prices."

Walker Hoving, chairman of Tiffany, has charged that the major European diamond cutters "are trying to corner the market, hoping to cash in on the lack of confidence in securities and are withholding supplies from the American wholesale and retail trade."

In an advertisement in Friday's New York Times, Tiffany asserted that "Diamonds are too high. We suggest you look before you leap." However, Mr. Hoving denied that Tiffany was urging consumers not to buy diamonds now.

DeBeers maintaining speculative trading has carried open market prices to levels which are not justified in relation to prices at consumer level.

"Stocks at inflated prices have accumulated in the cutting centers," it says, "and are largely financed by bank credit which is now at a level substantially higher than that needed to finance the normal working of the industry. The market should be alert to the dangers inherent in the situation."

Dollar Gains Sharply, Gold Price Falls

LONDON, March 21 (AP-DJ).—The dollar rose relatively sharply today.

Dealers said that market operators were repurchasing dollars they had sold short earlier to avoid carrying positions over the long Easter weekend. This trend was fueled by comments from Chancellor Denis Healey at a press conference near when he said that Prime Minister James Callaghan and President Carter would discuss "a collective approach to all components" of exchange-rate instability when the two meet in Washington later this week.

Since the volume of trading seemed to be relatively light, dealers doubted that central banks had to provide much support for the dollar.

The Swiss franc, which usually serves as a refuge currency when political uncertainties are great, fell sharply. The dollar ended the day at 1.9405 Swiss francs, up from 1.9195 yesterday.

In addition, gold prices, another barometer of confidence, fell to \$172.25 per ounce bid, from \$179.75 yesterday.

The dollar rose by four centimes to 4.6780 French francs. The gain was in more modest against the Deutsche mark with the rate rising to 2.0480 from 2.0420 DM.

Sterling fell to \$1.998, the lowest level since early January, from \$1.9940 yesterday. Some forecasters, including the Bank of England, have raised the possibility that Britain's current account will move back into deficit this year after being about in balance last year.

Company Profits

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Philabury

Third Quarter 1977 1978

Revenue 398.00 355.10

Profit 14.10 12.70

Per Share 0.81 0.73

Seam, Roebuck

Fourth Quarter 1977 1978

Revenue 4,850.00 4,430.00

Profit 251.00 312.00

Per Share 0.76 0.98

Year

Revenue 17,220.00 14,950.00

Profit 857.88 894.12

Per Share 2.62 3.18

Report from Number One Wall Street

Witold S. Sulimski, Vice President, International Corporate Banking Division.

An international presence. "Today, any U.S. company with annual sales of \$100 million plus is to some extent multinational," says Witold Sulimski, manager of the Europe Area. "And for any company doing business abroad, the Irving is abroad."

"We have branch offices in London, Frankfurt, Tokyo, Singapore and Taipei; representative offices in Paris, Beirut, Havana, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Caracas, and Rio de Janeiro; and affiliate financial institutions on all continents."

The Irving provides a wide range of services to corporate customers abroad. Our principal business is financing, both short and medium term, in any major currency. Many companies also come to us for the rapid movement of funds across national borders, for foreign exchange transactions, for money market and investment information."

Sulimski sums up the Irving's strength this way: "With outposts in key financial centers and with an experienced New York based staff that travels around the globe to attend to the needs of customers, we are well placed to assist your company, anywhere."

A major bank.

At 36/38 Cornhill, in the heart of the financial district that Londoners call the City, stands the Irving's London branch office. This branch is a major commercial bank in its own right with current assets that now exceed \$1.5 billion.

"Our mission in London," says General Manager James M. Stewart, "is to serve the needs of corporate business, both resident and non-resident."



James M. Stewart, Vice President.

For resident companies, a typical assignment might be to explore a direct investment program in the U.S. Irving specialists in London, working with their counterparts at Irving headquarters in New York, provide counsel and assistance on such alternatives as acquisition, joint venture or establishing a de novo operation.

For non-resident companies, assignments might include providing a comprehensive analysis of the company's overseas organization, sales volume, inventory policy and control; reporting and budgeting net assets or liability position in foreign currencies; evaluating capital expenditure programs and sources of local financing.

"Whatever the assignment," says Stewart, "our clients know that at the Irving they'll find the experience and the commitment to get the job done right."

A key financial center.

"We're in Frankfurt for a number of good reasons," says James W. Scanlan, the Irving's Director for Europe, resident in Frankfurt.



James W. Scanlan, Jr., Vice President.

"It is a major financial center in a country with a very stable economy and a strong currency. Many multinational corporations are represented here, including over 200 American ones. From Frankfurt we also have easy access to clients throughout Germany, as well as in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria."

"At our Frankfurt Branch," says Scanlan, "we offer a full range of commercial banking services. Among them is foreign exchange. Our dealing room maintains daily contact with international treasurers of major corporations in Germany. We keep them abreast of up to the minute developments, as well as longer term fundamentals."

Complementing this personalized service, Frankfurt Branch distributes to its customers the Irving's Foreign Exchange Market Trends, which is published by the Economic Research and Planning Division in New York and available in both English and German.

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48 Rue Sainte-Anne, 75001 Paris

Extract from accounts at December 31, 1977.

	000 FF	000 U.S. \$
Loans	2,093,406	444,480
Deposits	2,959,638	628,373
Shareholders' medium-term deposits	141,300	30,000
Capital and Reserves	121,552	25,807
Pre-Tax Profit	23,076	4,899
Net profit after taxation	13,190	2,800
Total assets	3,289,141	698,331

Shareholders:

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Tokyo
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, Tokyo
Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A., Luxembourg
The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Limited, Tokyo
The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd., Tokyo
The Kyowa Bank Ltd., Tokyo
The Taiyo Kobe Bank Limited, Kobe
The Saitama Bank Ltd., Urawa
The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Ltd., Sapporo.

**Iran Puts Tariffs
On Steel, Textiles,
Petrochemicals**

TEHRAN, March 21 (UPI).—In a move to protect its investments, Iran today slammed protective tariffs on imports of petrochemicals, iron and steel and said new measures would be taken to shore up its textile industry.

The new tariffs, effective immediately, will remain in force for at least a year. Kazem Khorramabadi, minister of commerce, said in making the announcement that Iran had made "large investments" setting up its petrochemical and steel industries, both of which had been "battling competitive imports on the domestic market."

He said new tariffs also would be introduced to protect the textile industry from Japanese and Indian competition.

The announcement came at the start of the three-day New Year celebrations here and no further details were immediately available.

Citicorp Lifts Dividend

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**A Practical Guide to
U.S. Taxation of
Overseas Americans**

Recommended by Business Week, Kiplinger Letter, many others. Invaluable for taxpayers and their advisers. Covers both the new rules and the old rules. Only full-length guide to tough tax problems facing Americans abroad. Written by Harvard-trained lawyer Thomas E. Johnson. Dozens of topics including exempt income, tax credits, fringe benefits, penalties, refunds, tax planning. Features specimen tax forms. 311 pages. \$25.50 (tax deductible) incl. p. + p. Add \$2 for airmail outside Europe. By check to Ralfeine Ltd., 9 Basinghall St., London EC2V 5BQ, England.

RAMADA Genera
The hotel for executives

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 21[illegible]

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London Metals Market

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cash				NEW YORK, March 21.—Cash				NEW YORK, March 21.—Cash			
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VIVA AMERICA
save up to
The fare that
gives visitors
Canada the USA

VIVA AMERICA

save up to 45%

The fare that gives visitors Canada, the USA and Mexico. Up to 7 stopovers free. And up to 45% off the regular air-fare.

45%

American

Contact your travel agent for details.

American Airline

Contact your travel agent for details.

American Airline

Apr	8.10	8.26	8.00	8.18s	+0.04	May	179.00	179.00	179.00	178.40s	+1.20	April 155; June 60.	Mar 1975	1975	1948	1946	1956	
Oct	8.25	8.40	8.23	8.31s	+0.03	Jun	179.30	181.28	179.80	179.70s	+1.30	Open interest: April 17944; June 24865;	May	1920	1782	1806	1867	1795
Mar	8.85	8.75	8.73	8.65s	-0.03	Aug	182.80	183.20	181.20	182.70s	+1.20	Aug 17822; Oct 7872; Dec 7870.						

May	9.30	9.45	9.70	9.95	-0.05
May	9.25	9.55	9.55		
Settling:					
COCA					
Mar	199.00	198.25	157.40	195.40	+3.18
Apr	199.00	198.25	157.40	195.40	+3.18
May	144.00	140.00	145.00	146.00	+3.00
Jun	141.18	142.75	141.00	142.75	+3.70
Jul	141.00	142.75	141.00	142.75	+3.70
Aug	141.00	142.75	141.00	142.75	+3.70
Sep	132.00	134.25	132.00	134.00	+3.00
Oct	132.00	134.25	132.00	134.00	+3.00
Nov	132.00	134.25	132.00	134.00	+3.00
Dec	132.00	134.25	132.00	134.00	+3.00
Settling:					
COFFEE "C" (37,500 lbs; cents per lb)					
Mar	176.18	181.00	176.00	180.00	+4.45
Apr	181.00	183.75	181.00	183.75	+4.00
May	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
Jun	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
Jul	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
Aug	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
Sep	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
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Aug	154.00	156.00	154.00	156.00	+4.00
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Richest Contracts in NHL

Rangers Sign 2 WHA Stars

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 21 (UPI)—The New York Rangers have signed two of the highest-paid players in the National Hockey League.

The announcement yesterday, saying they could not match the high-scoring Swedish forwards, Nilsson and Hedberg, who are free agents once the season ends, were bound by their contracts to remain with the Jets if Winnipeg had come within \$20,000 of the Rangers' offer.

The Rangers were first understood to have offered Nilsson and Hedberg a total of \$1.8 million for two years but it was learned that the team signed the players Saturday to a two-year package worth \$2.4 million. Nilsson and Hedberg would thus receive \$600,000 a year each for two years.

Purchased in February

The Jets' new owners, headed by Michael Goulet, announced their intent to match the Rangers' offer on Feb. 26, when they bought the team. They had 44 days after that to come up with the money.

"As we approached the deadline concerning the New York offer, we have not had sufficient assurance that we would gain entry into the NHL for the 1978-79 season," the Jets' owners said in a statement. "This dilemma makes it virtually impossible to compete with the New York offer."

The loss of the two stars also was regarded as another blow to the World Hockey Association, in its effort to survive against the entrenched National Hockey League. The signing may also serve to escalate salaries in the NHL, where players average \$200,000 a year.

Goals and Assists

Nilsson, 27, the WHA's second-leading scorer, is the league's top playmaker with 85 assists while Hedberg, also 27, leads the WHA in goals scored with 59. Earlier this season, Hedberg set a professional record by scoring 50 goals in less than 50 games.

Hedberg and Nilsson have been playing for the Jets since they were signed as rookies four seasons ago. Hedberg is a right wing and Nilsson a center.

Announcing the signing, John Ferguson, said, "The rap on them is they couldn't take the rough going. But that's not true. I'm very happy and very excited."

WHA Leaders

GP G A Pts
Tardif, Que. 60 51 81 133
O. Nilsson, Wpg. 60 34 85 119
C. Cloutier, Que. 59 55 83 118
Hedberg, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
Bull, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
K. Nilsson, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
P. Kariya, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
Laurie, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
Hewitt, Wpg. 59 55 83 118
Chippel, Edm. 59 55 83 118

NHL Leaders

GP G A Pts
Lefleur, Mon. 60 54 81 120
Trotter, NYI 59 43 83 106
Lemieux, Mon. 59 43 83 106
Perrault, Buff. 59 40 45 85
Potvin, NYI 59 37 58 82
Bourque, NYI 59 37 58 82
O'Reilly, Bos. 59 33 57 80
McDonald, Bos. 59 33 57 80
Clark, Phila. 59 33 57 80

NHL Results

Monday's Games
Philadelphia 4, NY Islanders 2 (Barber, Leach, Bridgman, MacLellan; Potvin, NYI; Nilsson, Wpg.)
Montreal 5, Vancouver 1 (Whitton, Larouche, Lefleur, Lambert; Whitton.)

Gilliam: Young, Black, Gifted and Busted

By Dave Anderson

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21

—Over on what some people here call "the black town," the red-brick building Tennessee State University across a campus just up to but after the hard

months, Joe Gilliam was somewhere but nobody knew where. Nobody was to talk much about Gilliam, Jefferson Street Joe, lippy-armed quarterback it had.

opened the season for Auburn Stealers in 1974 was benched for Terry after six games. The son the Stealers hardly on the way to their consecutive Super Bowl

ship and he began using ifted to the New Orleans who twice looked at him and turned out to be a Virginian drug dealer. Now only old, he's living here in

people talk vaguely about Joe Gilliam but at all. Sea and Father

both looking for Joe, talk about anything, the Tennessee State department was saying, "daddy won't talk either."

ddy is the Tennessee State coach who turned out Jones of the Dallas Cowboys Claude Humphrey of

of Falcons, who are the Football League's best ends. And when Gilliam the 1974 season for the he had an opportunity

team of history, the first black quarterback in NFL. But he blew it.

who got benched, he went through out of frustration, the Tennessee State play- saying, "That's the way to it."

to testify Admitted might have been violent his own intensity to get he was as good as his State statistics—392 in 783 passes for 4,846 yards and 86 touchdowns. He was the 11th round pick in 1972, the ninth

Injuries, Slumps Complicate Race for NBA Playoff Spots

By Paul Altner

PHILADELPHIA, March 21

Because of some sky in slumps by a number of top and unexpected perfor-

by other squads, the Philadelphia 76ers are facing an exciting struggle for play off the final three weeks

season. Portland, which is threatening to set a record for most victories in the league and a 6-0 advantage if the 4 in the playoffs.

Valton, whose foot injury the Trail Blazers' slump, return soon, and his should be enough to

is out much longer, the Trail Blazers' difficult schedule—which in-

BA Standings

Atlantic Division

Phi. 50 20 314
Bos. 48 22 307 1/2
N.Y. 47 25 292 1/2
Milw. 45 27 283 1/2
Chi. 43 29 278 1/2

Central Division

Det. 43 27 314
Min. 42 28 303 1/2
San. 41 29 298 1/2
L.A. 40 30 293 1/2
Utah 39 31 288 1/2

Pacific Division

San. 44 26 311
L.A. 43 27 307 1/2
Pho. 42 28 302 1/2
Dal. 41 29 297 1/2
Sea. 40 30 292 1/2

Monday's Results

Phi. 121, Cleveland 104 (Roberts 25, 22; Smith 22, Russell 12, 10)

NBA Leaders

G FG FT Pts
R. Sha. 71 743 432 1013 27.4
N.Y. 70 733 413 1076 28.8
M. Den. 69 711 381 1089 28.5
L.A. 68 711 381 1089 28.5
Pho. 67 711 381 1089 28.5
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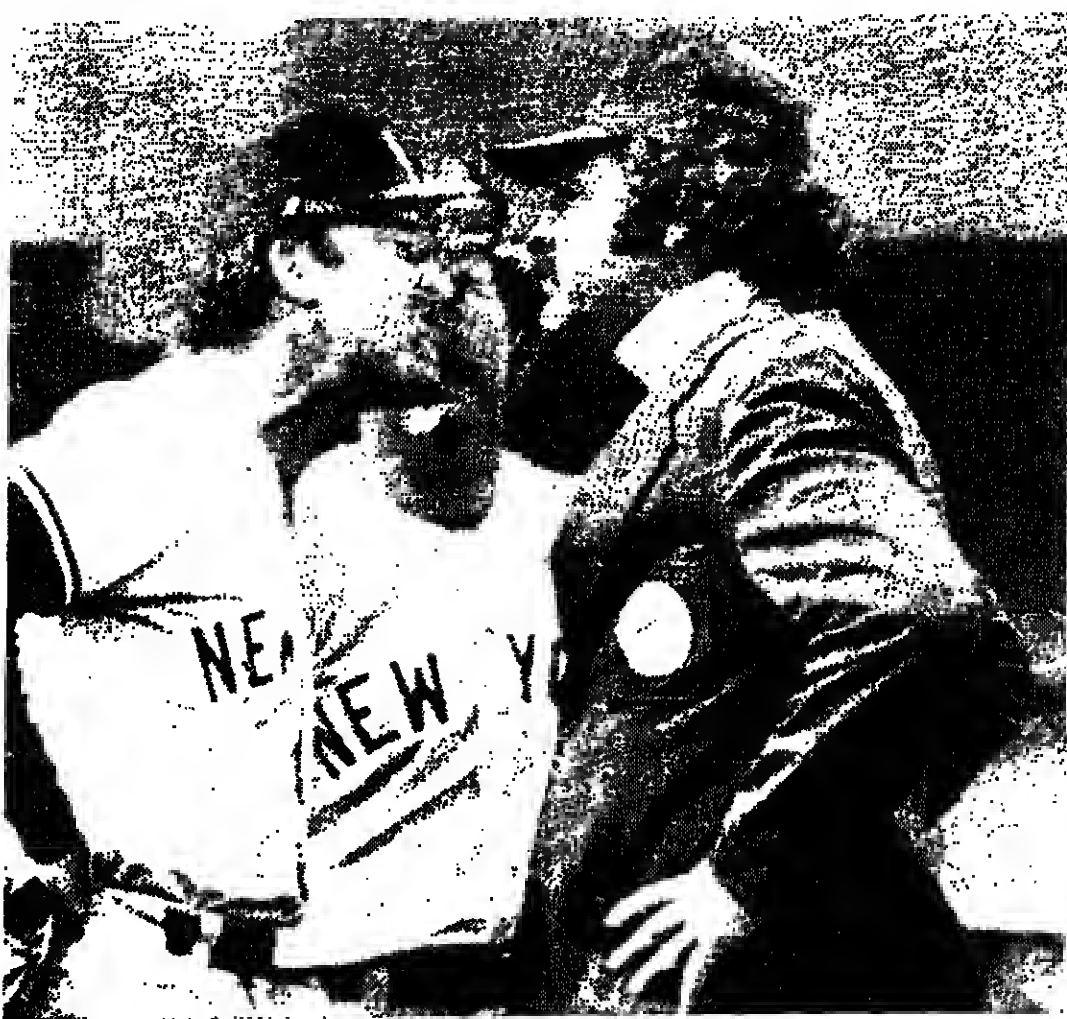
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DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—Graig Nettles, the New York Yankees third baseman, disputes a call by umpire Joe Brinkman in an exhibition game. The umpire ejected Nettles.

A Swallow's Eye View of Major Leaguers

YUMA, Ariz., March 21 (UPI).

—When the Swallows come back to Yuma next year, they'll bring their own noodles again. These aren't the Swallows who come back to Capistrano each year. These are the Yankin Swallows of the Japanese Central League, who nested here with the San Diego Padres for spring training.

They brought their own noodles and they prepared their own rice, making it milder than American food, especially ham and eggs for breakfast.

They also thrived on long workouts. They usually were on the field at Desert Stadium at 9 o'clock in the morning and they didn't depart until 4 in the afternoon, whereas the Padres perspired from 10 to 2 until their exhibition games began last week.

Split the Schedule

After two victories and two losses against major-league opposition, the Swallows went home to Japan, but whenever they had a dull moment here, many took films of the Padres hitting, pitching and fielding. In other moments, some talked of Joe Pepton, once of the New York Yankees and briefly with the Swallows once upon a time.

"What do you remember," a little left-handed pitcher named Takeshi Yasuda, a 17-game winner last year, was asked, "about Joe Pepton?"

When he heard the name, Yasuda smiled, and when the interpreter, Don Sutto, a 20-year-old shortstop who had attended Cal Poly, translated the question, the left-handed pitcher tapped his chest, then tapped his head.

"Great ballplayer, but he had a different way of thinking," the interpreter said. "He was kind of a lazy guy. He only played 10 games. Once he played his spikes and there wasn't another pair big enough to fit him so he said he couldn't play, but the manager told him to buy a new pair."

"Did he?"

"Yes," the interpreter said. "But then he told the manager

that the new pair was too tight, that he couldn't play because his feet hurt."

Of the Padre players, Yasuda appeared most impressed by Gene Tenace, the former Oakland A's catcher who now is in the second season of a five-year \$1.6-million contract.

"His whole body is sitting there when he hits and he rotates his hips," the interpreter said. "He has some parts of both Japanese and American style."

Tenace batted only 333 last season with 15 home runs, whereas Dave Winfield and George Hendrick hit 25 and 23 homers, respectively.

Now the Padres have added Oscar Gamble, who hit 31 homers for the Chicago White Sox last season. He signed a six-year contract worth \$2.8 million.

"Their upper body is so strong," the interpreter said of those three sluggers, "they don't have to use their lower body. Tenace is solid, better hip action."

Spring Training

Sutton Goes 6 Strong Innings As Dodgers Crush Rangers

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI).

The Los Angeles Dodgers' best pitcher, Don Sutton, seems ready to help defend the team's National League championship.

The curve-balling right-hander turned in his most impressive showing of the spring and undoubtedly earned the club's opening-day pitching assignment yesterday with six impressive innings in the Dodgers' 14-1 victory over the Texas Rangers. John Lowenstein singled home the Rangers' run off Sutton in the fifth inning.

Sutton has been the Dodgers' most consistent pitcher since 1971, a two-time 19-game winner, a one-time 20-game winner and never a loser in post-season and all-star competition.

Lots of Muscle

To back him up, Reggie Smith and Dusty Baker each hit a three-run homer and Myron White and Rick Monday also homered to lead a 17-hit attack, the Dodgers' best output of the exhibition season. Paul Lindblad was the loser.

In other games:

Dave Rozema, a 15-game winner as a rookie last season, pitched three shutout innings in the Detroit Tigers' 6-1 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds. Rozema

skipped two hits during his three innings and John Hillen, Mike Wilcox and Ed Glynn came on

to complete the victory. Jason Thompson went 2-for-3 and boosted his spring average to .513 for the Tigers.

Ed Murray, who had a 283 average with 27 home runs and 88 RBI last season, for the Baltimore Orioles, hit a two-run homer in the third inning of the Orioles' 7-1 victory over the Kansas City Royals. Scott McGregor, Joe Kerrigan and Tippy Martinez pitched impressively for the Orioles.

Bob Molinaro's two-run single sparked a four-run fifth inning that paced the Chicago White Sox to a 9-5 win over the New York Mets. The White Sox later announced they have released veteran pitcher Bruce Dal Canton and given him permission to make a deal with another major league club.

Roy White and Cliff Johnson homered, leading the New York Yankees to an 8-3 decision over the Atlanta Braves. Trouble almost erupted when Ricky Mahler, annoyed at a bunt attempt by Reggie Jackson, dusted off the New York slugger but the umpires cooled tempers before anything got started.

The Soccer Scene

Argentine Terrorism, Just for the Sport of It

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, March 21 (UPI).

What fate awaits the European soccer star in Argentina?

The question of security, in its broadest sense, has exercised soccer minds for months now. If not years, and does so increasingly as the June World Cup approaches toward us. Tonight, however, West German players preparing to play a match in Buenos Aires will be trying to control their nerves, less by terrorist threat, more by the very real danger of direct physical harm on the field of play.

Borussia Mönchengladbach plays Boca Juniors, champions of South America, for the unofficial world club championship tonight. This is a home-and-away fixture usually played by the European Cup winners and the Copa Libertadores of America, and three with even short memories will realize that Borussia are not the champions of Europe.

Liverpool Refused

Borussia volunteered to stand in when Liverpool refused to play the Argentines. Why? Liverpool's memory of the world club championship is perhaps the longer; Borussia's need of the glory and the estimated \$40,000 proceeds from the Buenos Aires game the more imminent.

Liverpool's viewpoint was put succinctly by its manager, Bob Paisley: "I gave my directors a broad reason why we should not go to South America," he says. "There is a grave risk of injury from physical involvement."

Does the man exaggerate? Consider for yourself. In 1967, the Glasgow Celtic goalkeeper Ronnie Simpson was injured by a stone hurled at his head even before the play began and finally four players from Celtic and two from Racing Club of Buenos Aires were sent off.

The Celtic Players, admitting they had been drawn in a retaliation against brutally were each fined \$250 by their club, while the Racing Club men were rewarded with a new car.

Sketches for Charlatan

That action must have stirred the mood of Estudiantes de La Plata who, in 1968, mixed it with Manchester United. Again the British were drawn. In the first game in Argentina, Nobby Stiles, Manchester's England defender, was sent off for disputing a throw-in, although he had been savagely head-butted earlier, and Bobby Charlton needed three stitches for a shin wound. In the return game in Manchester, George Best and Medina were sent off for fighting.

One more year on, and in 1969 A.C. Milan had two players viciously assaulted, one having his nose broken by Suarez, the other being kicked in the back by goalkeeper Poletti as he lay on the ground, being treated. Although Suarez, Poletti and Medina were all thrown into jail by their country's president, the sentences were too light to allow European fears of the Argentine, particularly when, in 1972, Johan Cruyff, the Ajax and Netherlands star, was so harshly treated that he never has recovered totally from the crude ankle injury inflicted by National defenders.

Ajax had learned its lesson, or had it? The previous year, Ajax had refused to play in South America and Panathinaikos, runners-up in Europe, stepped into the breach as Borussia now has. And so again, when they conquer-

ed Europe in 1973, Ajax refused to play and Juventus deputized. Since then, Bayern Munich has judiciously sidestepped two invitations to represent Europe against South America—when the opponents were Argentines—and in between happily agreed to play Cruzeiro of Brazil. That was 1976, and Bayern won comfortably, 2-0.

Now you have some idea of the recent history that proved daunting to Liverpool, although not apparently to Borussia. Ironically, these two teams have been drawn to meet in the semifinals of this year's European Cup, the first leg of which is to be played in Dusseldorf on March 29.

Neither Borussia nor Liverpool is particularly hot in its league at the moment, but, unless the South American experience rebounds on them, and if Borussia can mend the pulled muscle of its European player of the year, Alan Simmons, in time, I would have favored the Germans to win.

The urge to avenge last summer's defeat in the Rome final should, after all, outweigh the desire of Liverpool to repeat its victory. Meanwhile, the rising anxiety for the welfare of Borussia's players, is, you can be sure, reaching all the way to the West German national trainer, Helmut Schoen. In Bert Vogts and Rainer Bonhof, Borussia has two certain World Cup players, and in jump there's a possible third. How the World Cup nations, let alone Liverpool, would relish the absence of that trio!

Having already declared a leaning towards Borussia, the "underdogs" in one semifinal, let me go the whole hog and tip Bruges of Belgium to nudge out Juventus of Italy in the other. OK, Bruges is nothing special in European terms, just a solid, dogmatic team of fighters, and OK, Juventus boasts seven full Italian internationals.

But that is precisely the point: The players of Bruges will treat their European semi as the ultimate, those of Juventus have the distraction of keeping sound in mind and limb for Argentina. Indeed, this next fortnight could easily see the outcome of the European Cup being settled indirectly by the phobias surrounding Argentina.

Eusebio Too Pricey For Hong Kong Club

HONG KONG, March 21 (Reuters).—Eusebio, the former Portuguese soccer star, has proved too expensive for the Selko club of Hong Kong, its manager, Chim Fui Chung, said today.

He said the club offered Eusebio a monthly salary of about \$2,100, plus accommodations and other fringe benefits. But Eusebio refused to play for less than a weekly salary of \$1,900, Chim said.

Spinks Paper Champion

NEW YORK, March 21 (Reuters).—Ring magazine, the boxing publication, said today it still recognized Leo Spinks as world heavyweight champion.

Nat Loubet, editor of Ring, commenting on the World Boxing Council's decision to strip Spinks of the title, said that no crown should be won or lost except in the ring.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

EN ENGLISH: MARIGNAN - HAUTEFEUILLE

EQUUS

A moment of love becomes a crime of passion

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JOAN PLOWRIGHT, HARRY ANDREWS, ELLEN ATKINS, JENNY AGUTTER

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These and other speculative adventures implicit in the rise of "middle-class" anger seem remote from that stolidity for which "middle class" once stood. What we may have here is most of the population in a wolfish mood, instinctively draping itself in sheep's clothing.

The Growing Roster of Imposters in the U.S.

fraudulently representing himself. We

Prominent persons sometimes lie a little about their education in biographies they supply to Marquis Who's Who, Inc. When the publishing firm discovers an error,

several high-ranking jobs in city departments. On his application for city manager of one community, it was stated that he was a Wharton graduate. He wasn't.

Darius Pahlavi Hillyer, nephew of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, will go to trial May 2 in Nevada City, Calif., on two felony counts of battery against police.



Georgia State Sen. Jett is looking for a job in after 10 years in politics, told reporters in Atlanta. He wants to see what's in it before he makes a move. "I don't want to say that he wants 'a big sal' that any offer must wait 'till May, when qualifying for Georgia's primary election," Jett says. "His political has left him 'at a level which I cannot rise.'"

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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